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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

We cannot allow a division so remarkable as that which took place on Mr. Herries' motion to pass altogether without observation.

The majorities in favour of the Government were 20 and 24, an almost accidental difference, which, if it had existed on the other side, would have led to a resignation of Lord Grey, the return of a Tory Administration to office, the rejection of the Reform Bill, and ————: we do not attempt to fill up the blank with our worst conjectures.

There are two circumstances which most particularly strike us in regard to this division: the one, that the extraordinary consequences which would have followed a division against the present Ministry, were sufficient to justify Members for voting with them, who, under all ordinary circumstances, would have voted differently. The other, that these very extraordinary consequences, which the Ministry must see are coupled with their fall, render every error endangering their power, peculiarly unjustifiable.

No one at all acquainted with the honest nature of Lord Althorp's mind, as well as the liberal tendency of his principles, can doubt the thorough conviction he felt as to the propriety of the course pursued, as well as the total absence, on his part, in pursuing that course, of any inclination to avoid the judgment or abridge the prerogative of Parliament. But we are aware that this apology has very narrow limits. The question divides itself into two parts;—the general spirit of the treaty by which the Government conceived us to be bound, and the propriety or impropriety—supposing that treaty to be such in spirit as they (the Government) understood it—of proceeding to act up to its spirit, in defiance of its letter, without express legislative sanction.

In regard to the first, there can be no doubt, that when the treaty was entered into, Holland and England had two separate objects, which it was their intention by this treaty to attain. Holland desired to

secure the permanent support of Russia in keeping Belgium a part of her dominions; England desired the same support in keeping Belgium from becoming annexed to France.

This was the spirit on which the two parties acted. The terms in which that spirit was set forth, though not as definite as might have been wished, seemed, at the moment, likely to answer the views of each. But the Revolution broke out in Belgium. The object for which Holland had entered into this compact was lost, and she refused to abide by it. The object which England had in view was maintained, and she, therefore, looking, as it were, into her conscience for the motives of her original conduct, and not to the mere words in which those motives were expressed, considered that nothing had happened which could warrant the non-fulfilment of the agreement. She reasoned, in short, in the spirit of a man of honour, rather than of a man of business. But it was also necessary to reason in the spirit of a statesman, on the policy of doing aught that might still farther dissatisfy Russia with the separation of the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands, at the moment when it was considered necessary for the general peace to place that separation on the solid basis of a universal consent among the great powers of Europe.

We must confess, under all these circumstances, no doubt would have rested on our own mind, as to the propriety of the line adopted, if Parliament had not been sitting, and the question for the Government to decide upon had been—whether the share of the Russian loan, which had been previously paid by England, should continue to be paid, or should be withheld.

But Parliament *was sitting*; and with those feelings of doubt, from which the administration could not have been free, for, (granting them all they claim,) the terms of the treaty had become contrary from peculiar circumstances to the spirit with which that treaty had been originally framed; with those sentiments of doubt then natural to this their situation, it does seem extraordinary that they should have preferred acting on their own responsibility to asking the advice and obtaining the vote which would have easily been given to them.

Their excuse was in the difficult nature of the political affairs they were engaged in, and the fear of bringing on a long and embarrassing discussion, which could hardly have been avoided, at a time when such a discussion would have been peculiarly inconvenient.

That which renders this excuse difficult of reception is the perilous nature of the precedent they were creating.

And indeed to judge impartially of their conduct, we should have to balance the immediate danger of the course they avoided with the distant danger of the one that they pursued. The subject was altogether one of peculiar difficulty to decide upon, and every conscientious supporter of Ministers must have regretted the difficult position in which we cannot but think they had somewhat incautiously placed him. Still it is our opinion that those who, weighing the nice circumstances of the immediate case, threw also into the scale all the certain and consequent evils which must have followed a censure of the existing Administration, could not, and ought not, to have felt any scruple in supporting that Administration at this critical moment.

As to the sudden love of the Tories for the authority of Parliament, and the economy of the public money, it gives us a new reason for congratulating the country on a retreat from office, which has given them so much leisure for political improvement.

There is one question we should like to ask—were there any private articles (as is usually the case,) relating to this part of the treaty, which might have explained or justified the conduct of Government? and if so—was Sir R. Peel or Mr. Herries acquainted with such private articles?*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 17. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Jan. 19. The Earl of Aberdeen, referring to the speech from the throne at the opening of the present session, observed, that his Majesty informed both Houses that a Convention had been concluded between the Five Powers, and that it should be laid upon the table of the House so soon as ratifications should be exchanged. The Convention was dated the 15th of November, and it was now a matter of the most perfect notoriety, that no ratifications had been, up to that moment, exchanged: it was also well known that his Majesty's Government had agreed to extend the time for that expected change of ratifications. He should, then, give notice, that on that day week he would submit a motion to their Lordships on the subject.—Lord Strangford referred to a Convention which had been entered into between this country and France for the

* When all the papers were submitted to Sir Herbert Jenner, the ablest treaty lawyer in England, (and a furious Tory by-the-by,) his opinion was decidedly with Ministers. The misfortune is, that the House of Commons could not see all the papers that Sir Herbert Jenner saw.

abolition of the slave-trade, copies of which were likewise to be laid before the House. He wished, then, to learn from the Noble Lords opposite, how soon they might expect to have that document, for it was one upon which he was desirous of submitting his views to the House. He would now, however, say thus much, that we ought to pause before we formed new engagements with France, while the old ones remained unfulfilled; and he could not but confess himself one of those who doubted the utility of treaties with France relative to maritime and commercial affairs; and he, for one, founded this doubt upon the non-execution of all the articles and stipulations contained in that which, by a misnomer, was designated the Treaty of Reciprocity, a treaty which, he was sure, would be regarded by the French only so long as their interests required its aid. The Noble Lord gave notice, that he should, on an early day, move for some returns which would direct their Lordships' attention, not to the whole of that momentous subject, but to that portion which wrought, and was likely to work, so much injury, and be productive of so many grievances to the shipping interest in this country.—Lord Ellenborough, in reference to a motion made by him before the holidays, relative to the disputes between the British factory at Canton and the Chinese authorities, respecting which the Noble Lord at the head of his Majesty's Government had promised information, wished to know when they might expect to have the papers laid upon the table of the House?—The Marquis of Lansdowne, in the absence of his Noble Friend, was not prepared to make any reply; but he believed there was no information on the subject, excepting that which had arrived within the last eight-and-forty hours.—Lord Ellenborough said, that under such circumstances, he should not press the subject farther.

Jan. 20.—Lord Goderich presented, by his Majesty's command, papers relating to the Convention with France connected with the slave-trade. In answer to some observations which were made on this subject on the preceding night, the Noble Lord had to state to the House, that the ratification was not received in this country till the 19th of December, which was three days after their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 17. The House met pursuant to adjournment. Lord Ashley, with reference to a petition which had been presented to the House against his return for Dorsetshire, said, that although he firmly believed his return to be good and valid, he should offer no opposition to the petition, because it would involve him in expenses which it was impossible for him to meet. The Land Revenue Bill went through a Committee, after renewed assurances that 75,000*l.* would complete the building of Buckingham Palace; but that such outlay, of course, was exclusive of fixtures, furniture, &c. Lord Althorp stated, that towards the supply of such matters there were many things "in store."

Jan. 19. Mr. Stanley, in moving for leave to bring in the Irish Reform Bill, stated, that it differed, in some respects, from the Bill of last session. The number of representatives to be given to that country remained the same, and although upon this subject much difference of opinion existed, Ministers had not considered themselves justified in opening the question of the relative proportion of Members, particularly after what had been settled by the Union. With respect to the franchise for counties, following up the principle of the English Bill, as regards leaseholders, it was proposed to give votes to those who had beneficial interests in leases for fourteen years, and where the rent was 20*l.*; that regulation, it was thought, would be equivalent to the 50*l.* leaseholders of England—Ireland, he wished it to be remembered, being without 40s. freeholders. As to the boroughs, it was unnecessary to extend the principle of disfranchisement to them, because there was not one of them that had not a population which would present a respectable constituency. It was only requisite to extend the right of voting; for though Belfast, like Bath, had a large population, it was not very satisfactory that eleven or twelve individuals should return the Members. To remedy this defect, it was proposed that all resident 10*l.* householders should have votes; the payment of local taxes to determine the right to vote. It is not proposed, however, as in England, to continue the rights of the freemen beyond existing interests, because to do so would be to continue very objectionable votes, namely, those of an exclusively Protestant character. In lopping off this species of voters, they only applied the principle adopted in the case of the Irish 40s. freeholders. The system of polling, the time, the places, &c., as at present existing in Ireland, not to be touched by this Bill, it being thought that if the experiment succeeded in England, then it might be extended to Ireland. As to the right of voting in counties which are cities, freeholders and householders are to be combined to form the constituency.—Mr. Leader complained of the unsatisfactory and disproportionate character of the proposed Bill; maintained that Ireland ought to have more Members, and that this measure did not present the conservative link so requisite to preserve the interests of and a good understanding between

the two countries. — Mr. Ruthven, Mr. Croker, &c. followed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.—The Lord Advocate moved for leave to bring in the Reform Bill for Scotland. With the exception of one or two minor points of detail, the Bill is similar to that of the last session. The motion, however, led to a good deal of discussion, not as regards the arrangements of the Bill, but with respect to the number of representatives. It was stated that the English Bill, assuming that it is requisite to keep up the present number of 658, left a number to be disposed of, and that such deficiency is to be chiefly supplied in the representation to be allotted to England; whereas it was argued by Sir George Warrender, and others, that the quantum of representation thus left ought to be spread in relative proportions over England, Scotland, and Ireland, instead of being limited to England. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.—Mr. Goulburn took that opportunity of asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had prepared any Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the Assessed Taxes, and to the Compositions for Assessed Taxes.—Lord Althorp could only say, that he should be very glad to see a Bill of the kind spoken of; but he could not promise, at the moment, to be able to give it so much of his attention as to introduce the Bill, though he should be happy to support it.

Jan. 20.—Lord John Russell moved the order of the day, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Reform of Parliament (England) Bill.—Lord Milton wished, before the House went into a Committee, to inquire of the Noble Lord, whether the clause with respect to the 50*l.* freeholders, which had been proposed last session by the Marquis of Chandos, formed part of the present Bill?—Lord J. Russell observed, that the 50*l.* clause, according to the proposed amendments, was retained in the present Bill. Upon entering into the merits of the question, his Majesty's Government were of opinion that the amendments proposed by the Noble Marquis having met with the approval of the majority of that House, ought to be included in the present Bill.—The Speaker then put the question, that the order of the day be now read for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, when Mr. Croker rose for the purpose of imploring the House and his Majesty's Ministers not to force on a premature discussion. The Hon. Member proceeded to urge the necessity of delay at great length. His arguments were chiefly founded on alleged inaccuracies in the lists and calculations. He expressed himself ready to go into the Committee with the same spirit with which he entered it before, and to assist in carrying into effect the orders of the House, when that Bill should enable him to do so, but he asked his Majesty's Ministers to give to the House, and the country, in the first place, that extent of information, without which it would be utterly impossible to make even the first step towards a proper Reform with any degree of safety.—Lord John Russell said, the question was, whether the House was in a state to resolve itself into a Committee agreeably to the notice of motion that stood in the order of the day. Some of the inquiries were still in progress, and some of the papers were still in Lieutenant Drummond's hands, not corrected, but there was not any place now in the two schedules which it would be necessary to alter in the list of the 12th of December. There was not a single place which it would be necessary to leave out of schedule A or schedule B. The House would therefore see that there was no necessity whatever to refrain from going into the Committee, and to decide whether or not fifty-six boroughs were to be disfranchised, and thirty boroughs were to return one member. The lists had been made sufficiently accurate to require no alteration in the schedules, except in one particular case, which he (Lord John Russell) had already mentioned in his opening speech. He, therefore, proposed to go into the Committee, and ascertain whether the fifty-six boroughs in schedule A should cease to return Members, and for the purpose of enabling the House to come to that decision, the papers now before them would enable them to judge. There were a great many boroughs whose limits were entirely unknown; some whose limits were very extensive; some whose limits extended to the town, and others a great way beyond it, so that the House would perceive that it required great diligence and care to obtain the information which had been presented to the House. Such diligence, and so much trouble, had been taken by gentlemen employed for that purpose, that it would be exceedingly difficult for the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Croker) to make out any case for the removal of any borough from schedule A or B. His Majesty's Government were perfectly prepared to go into the Committee, and they thought that sufficient information was now before the House to enable them to decide whether fifty-six of the smaller boroughs could be taken from the borough representation of England.—Sir R. Peel rose, and in the course of his address declared his intention of dividing the House, even if he stood alone. The House was called to go into the Committee to consent to the disfranchisement of fifty-six boroughs, without information to guide their judgment. In the King's speech, they were called upon to inquire into the state of the representation in a calm and deliberate manner, and now

they were called to deliberate upon a question of such magnitude without information. The Right Hon. Baronet then commented upon some of the returns, and pointed out the inconsistency and impropriety of attempting to decide upon the principles of disfranchisement, without that information which the Noble Lord stated was ready for delivery in a few days. What inconvenience could arise from the postponement of the Committee for a few days? He trusted that the House would not be drawn into such a plan, which would disgrace it. He would divide the House upon the point.—Lord Althorp contended that nothing could justify a postponement of the Committee. The question of the returns did not at all apply to the principle of disfranchisement of the fifty-six boroughs, but was adapted to a future stage of the discussion. He felt sure the House would not deviate from the rule previously adhered to in consenting to go into a Committee upon the question of Reform.—Sir R. Vyvyan would vote against going into the Committee until all the information upon which this extraordinary and revolutionary measure was founded, was before the House.—Sir Charles Wetherell contended that it was a gross insult upon the House to call upon the Members to give their votes upon a measure respecting which they had no distinct or correct information. —After some observations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Robinson, Sir C. Forbes, and Mr. Hunt, the House divided on Mr. Croker's motion, for postponing the Committee to the following Tuesday, when the numbers appeared for the original motion, 152; against it, 99; majority for the original motion, 53. The House, having resolved itself into the Committee, the first proposition discussed was that in the first clause, which proposes that fifty-six boroughs be disfranchised; and, after a desultory, but rather short debate, the Committee divided on it. The numbers were, for the original motion, 198; against it, 123; majority, 75. The fifty-six, of course, are those enumerated in schedule A; so that the next step is, according to the former mode of proceeding, to settle which shall be the fifty-six boroughs.—Sir R. Peel, after the division, suggested, that, at least, they ought not to proceed farther now, as they would have to examine the schedule item by item, till Members were in possession of the promised information respecting the several boroughs. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in the suggestion, and farther proceedings of the Committee were postponed.

By a recent order in council, it is commanded, that Austrian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other, or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into or exported from such ports in British vessels; and also that such articles when exported from the said ports in Austrian vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters and Years ended on the 5th of Jan. 1831 *and* 1832; *showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.*

	Qrs. ended Jan. 5, 1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs..	3,769,695	3,528,723	—	240,972
Excise....	4,831,220	4,265,574	—	565,646
Stamps ...	1,585,683	1,602,013	16,330	—
Post Office	330,005	328,000	—	2,005
Taxes	2,062,030	1,981,262	—	80,768
Miscellan.	143,130	112,973	—	30,157
Total	12,721,763	11,818,545	16,330	919,548
Deduct Increase			.....	16,330
Decrease on the Quarter			.....	903,218

	Years ended Jan. 5, 1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs..	16,343,561	15,336,715	—	1,006,846
Excise....	16,895,775	14,330,875	—	2,564,900
Stamps ...	6,605,291	6,500,910	—	104,381
Post Office	1,358,011	1,391,006	32,995	—
Taxes	5,013,405	4,864,342	—	149,063
Miscellan.	601,302	409,322	—	191,980
Total	46,817,345	42,833,170	32,995	4,017,170
Deduct Increase				32,995
Decrease on the Year				3,984,175

The above accounts, therefore, exhibit a considerable falling off both as respects the late quarter and the preceding year. The decrease, as between the two years ended severally Jan. 5, 1831, and Jan. 5, 1832, is 3,984,175*l.*, and between the two last quarters of each year 903,218*l.* The principal deficiency continues to present itself under that head from which the "Beer," and other duties have been taken —the "Excise," which shows upon the whole year a falling off of 2,564,900*l.*, and upon the last quarter of 565,646*l.* Next is the "Customs," which for the whole year, as compared with the last, are short in receipts to the amount of 1,006,846*l.*, and for the quarter of 240,972*l.* The Assessed Taxes also appear to have produced upon

the year 149,063*l.*, and upon the quarter 80,768*l.* less than in the corresponding periods of last year; and "Miscellaneous" 191,980*l.* upon the year, and 30,157*l.* upon the quarter less, by the same comparison. The only increase which appears is in the revenue of the "Post office," which is better by 32,995*l.* upon the whole year than it was the last, though upon the quarter there appears (probably from the new arrangements, intended for public accommodation,) a falling off of 2,005*l.* The "Stamps" account presents a mixed result, as it appears that, though deficient by 104,381*l.* upon a comparison of the whole year, there has been an improvement in this branch of the revenue during the last quarter of 16,330*l.* It will be seen, however, that the charge upon the Consolidated Fund continues to be reduced in pace with the falling off of the income, the surplus of receipt over expenditure for the last quarter being 3,672,057*l.*, or, in round numbers, 1,200,000*l.* greater than in the preceding quarter. The amount of the Exchequer Bills to be re-issued to provide for these deficiencies in the present quarter is fixed at 5,626,251*l.*

THE COLONIES.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's have made a report respecting the timber-trade of that province, from which it appears that the amount of property vested in saw-mills in New Brunswick is 232,000*l.*; the estimated quantity of timber sawed during the year, 103,840,000 feet; estimated value of the lumber when ready for shipment, 26,120*l.*; and the number of men employed in the lumber-business, 3798.

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA.

The Message of President Jackson to Congress, contains a copious statement of the condition, both foreign and domestic, of one of the most flourishing commercial nations on the face of the earth. It is in the very nature of addresses of this description to assume a tone of self-congratulation, which sometimes carries with it an appearance of exaggeration, and even of boast; but it is evident from the facts appealed to that the United States of America are not only progressively advancing in all the arts and improvements of civilised life, but are rapidly extending their trade in every direction, under the auspices of a Government at once vigilant, economical, and pacific. We cannot omit the statement respecting the arrangements entered into with Great Britain in reference to the Colonial trade. "The trade thereby authorised," observes the President, "has employed to the 30th of September last, upwards of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping, in the outward voyages; and in the inward nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. An impulse has been given to commercial enterprise which fills our shipyards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharfs of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvass." The tariff question is evidently a delicate point, and, if there be a struggle for the Presidency, would be more likely than any other to determine the fate of the contest. The state of their finances has always, and especially of late years, furnished the statesmen of America with an agreeable subject of congratulation. Neither is it omitted in this address. After stating the sums appropriated during the last year to the discharge of the public debt, the President informs the Congress that the whole debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within four years of his administration. The President speaks of the relation of the States with Great Britain as follows:—

"The amicable relations which now exist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise, concurred to present this as a fit period of renewing our endeavours to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of a war between Great Britain and any other power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honour of the country, I have given such instructions to the minister lately sent to the court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a corresponding disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which, without advantages to either, tend to estrange from each other two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature."

FRANCE.

The Paris journals show that the public mind has been a good deal agitated by a ridiculous conspiracy, set on foot, as it is said, by the friends of the expatriated family. It appears that eight operatives made their way into the church of Notre Dame, and commenced ringing the bells, which is the tocsin, or conventional signal, for a general insurrection throughout Paris. The appeal appears to have met with no response on the

part of the people, and the conspirators were immediately taken into custody.

The Ministers have presented to the Chamber of Deputies their budget, the gross amount of which is 38,200,000*l.* The Civil List, or annual salary of the King, not included in the above amount, is 14,000,000 francs, or 560,000*l.* which is about 50,000*l.* more than our own. Of the expenditure of 38,200,000*l.* the debt absorbs 13,800,000*l.* and the general service of the State, 17,800,000*l.* The sum of 4,700,000*l.* is put down for the expenses of collection, and 1,900,000*l.* under the head of "reimbursements, premiums, dotations of the Chambers, the Legion of Honour, &c."

The debate gave rise to the most violent altercations; and on the Count Montalivet, Minister for Public Instruction, contending that a large Civil List enabled the King more liberally to encourage the fine arts, and effectually to relieve misfortune; adding, that if the enjoyment of luxuries was denied the King, it would be proscribed to his *subjects*, many of the Deputies started up, and indignantly denounced the expression: they were *fellow-citizens* of a Constitutional King, and declared that they acknowledged *subjection* to no jurisdiction but the Law, to which the King of the barricades was as amenable as any other *citizen* of France. It was in vain that the Minister made attempts at explanation, he could not obtain a hearing; and the tumult amongst the Members increased to such a height of impropriety that the President was obliged to adjourn the sitting. Upon its resumption the next day, the debate upon the word *subject* was continued; but the Chamber passed to the order of the day upon a motion for expunging from the minutes of the sitting the offensive word, which was allowed to stand as having been used by the Minister.

The following Protest has therefore been signed by 130 of the French Deputies, including Lafayette and all the leaders of the Republican party:—

"The Members of the Chamber of Deputies who assisted with grief at the sittings of the 4th and 5th of January 1832, in which the Ministers of the King reproduced and endeavoured to justify the double expression of 'King of France' and of 'subjects of the King,' expressions which were struck out from our Charter of 1830 as irreconcileable with the principle of the National Sovereignty, owe to themselves and to their country to protest solemnly against those expressions, which tend to alter the new public French right. The President of the Chamber not having put to the vote the suppression of these words in the *proces verbal*, and the Chamber not having therefore voted relative to this suppression, which would tend to give a legal and parliamentary character to the present Protest, the undersigned have recourse to the only way left open to them, that of publishing their sentiments; and they hereby protest, in the presence of France, against the expressions of which the Ministers have made use, and against all the consequences which may hereafter be drawn from them."

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece, according to recent information, assume a new aspect. Colocotroni, at the head of the remnant of Capo d'Istria' partisans, is at Napoli di Romania; the French troops hold possession of Navarino, while an assembly of about 130 chieftains, acting as deputies for the nation, are collected at Argos; in which assembly Mavrocordato, who is supposed to side with the British interests, holds much influence. Each of those chieftains, and particularly those called the Klephti, have been followed by their armed adherents, so that there are now at Argos about 8000 men. The object of this assembly is the formation of a constitution, after which a deputation is to proceed to London, in order, with the three interested powers—England, France, and Russia—that they may form a fourth party in the election of a Sovereign.

RUSSIA.

Accounts received from St. Petersburgh state that, by order of the Emperor, a new Tariff of duties had been issued, on which the duties on imports were increased considerably. On the 19th ult. (old style) an additional duty of 12½ per cent. was imposed on all imports not entered before the 19th, with the exception of brimstone, corks, and cork-wood, besides which the duty is increased for the importation of 1832 on many articles. On woods for dyeing, the duty was raised from 3 Roubles 60 Copecks to 5 Roubles 40 Copecks. The increase on raw sugar was 9 to 10.08 per pood; on coffee, from 18 R. to 21 R. 60 Co. per pood; on herrings, English and Dutch, from 5 R. 49 Co. to 9 R. per barrel; on Indigo, from 9 to 14 R. 40 Co. per pood; on Cocoa in beans, from 16 20 to 21 60 per pood; on wine and porter, from 126 to 129 R. 60 Co.; on cochineal, from 27 R. to 36 R.; on mace, from 81 R. to 97 10; on nutmegs, from 54 to 64 80 per pood; on artificial flowers, 21 R. 60 to 32 R. 40 Co. per pood.

TURKEY.

The Viceroy of Egypt has at length thrown off the mask, and declared himself independent of the Porte. Great preparations are making on both sides. The Sultan and the Viceroy are decidedly the most powerful and extraordinary men of their nation, and the struggle will be severe. Mahmoud Ali, however, has a full exchequer and a serviceable fleet; and his army is officered by Frenchmen, and drilled in the European manner.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Opera. 3 vols.

There is a species of modern Gothic architecture which is better in effect than keeping, and though battlements, turrets, and arched windows belong of right to the castle, yet we have seen them look very picturesque in the villa, though the battlement rose amid lilacs and laburnums, instead of an old avenue of oaks, and were mirrored in the Thames, instead of a moat. The literary architecture of this work is of such a mixed order, it is a tale of wild fatalism, and violent passion, love, hate, and remorse, blended with the "taffety phrases" of the drawing-room, and existing even in the keen, cold atmosphere of London society, and London ridicule. The Opera is the history of Adrian the heir of the doomed house of Abbotscourt, for to the very name of Maldyn attaches a mysterious fatality. The first volume is occupied by the romantic narrative which his father confides to Adrian. Lord Abbotscourt's whole happiness in life had been destroyed by the machinations of his wife's sister, against whom he especially warns his son. Of course the warning comes too late, Adrian being in love with the daughter. The course of true love never did run smooth, and these hereditary animosities are sufficient to trouble the waters. But an additional source of difficulty and unhappiness arises in the Prima Donna of half the Operas in Europe. Mademoiselle Sandoni is a sort of Mabel in St. Leger's tale of the Bohemians; beautiful, highly gifted, and seeking amid all the triumphs of the stage, revenge on the object of her early attachment for his desertion. As Stephanie Haslinger she had been the first love of Adrian Maldyn; his father interferes, and the lover submits readily enough to the separation, and speedily consoles himself by a far deeper love for his cousin. Mademoiselle Sandoni produces the greatest possible sensation in London, and admitted into the same society as Adrian, effectually sows dissension between him and her successor. But we will pursue the mysteries of the story no further; what in Ariadne was kindness, in a critic is cruelty, viz. furnishing a clue to the labyrinth. So much for the romance of the story. The scenes in real life are sketched by the same keen and lively pen that "did" the fashions and follies of "Mothers and Daughters." A thousand playful and acute remarks are scattered through these pages. The hero remarks on our street doors—"There is a kind of selfish snuggery about a house with a door of its own, (a door to keep bores and brutes away, and open only to the elect, and to the select of one's fancy,) which makes one peculiarly English. Ebene assures me he has no longer any scruple in asserting to Mr. Merreton, or Mr. Willisford, that '*Monsieur n'y est pas*,' now that a winding staircase, instead of an antechamber, divides these unwelcome visitors from my sanctum sanctorum. I do believe that half the surly unsociability of John Bull proceeds from that barrier of his domestic citadel called a street door."

The next are acute remarks. "In a woman's estimation, to be in love is as fair an excuse for the commission of every other folly as to be doting or delirious." "Beware how you despise the attractions of any woman: should she discover that you have adventured such an impertinence, not Venus of old, when irritated by an insult offered to her altars, proved more implacable. I have observed, too, that the men most self secure against the power of the opposite sex, are of all others those most easily betrayed into a pitfall." The dialogues are singularly characteristic and pleasant, a very rare merit. Many clever writers spoil the conversational parts by being too clever: they aim at too many hits, and force every phrase into a point. Here, on the contrary, they are as lively as they are actual. We can imagine real people talking in precisely such a manner. We must own we prefer the lighter to the more sombre coloured scenes; the author's power is rather in society than in solitude—the more imaginative materials are not so well employed as those taken from passing life: the prose is better than the poetry. There is the dramatic vivacity, that in past ages might have made a Congreve, but the rich tenderness and melancholy that invested the creations of Beaumont and Fletcher is wanting. To take one instance—the watch kept by Adrian by the dead body of his friend, wants reality—it comes not home: but how admirable is the sarcastic vein that details the effect of the duel on society. There is great truth in the observation on our English peculiarity of exaggerating crime: if a man commits one offence, he is sure to be charged with half a dozen more. We now close our remarks by cordially recommending these most amusing pages; and again repeat that the story is of quite a different order to that generally belonging to a fashionable novel; perhaps we shall best characterize it by comparing "The Opera" to a Castle of Otranto in May Fair.

Standard Novels. No. XI.—The Hungarian Brothers. By Miss A. M. Porter.

It is, we believe, above a quarter of a century since Miss Porter and her sister became candidates for literary honours. Few writers of their time have enjoyed a more extensive popularity; and even now, when competitors are almost as numerous as leaves in autumn, "the Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and the "Hungarian Brothers," are in no hazard of being pushed aside by newer and less unassuming rivals. They won the laurel well, and they have worn it long. They were almost the first, perhaps the very first, to traverse a difficult and dangerous course in literature; their novels startled by the bold attempt to combine truth with fiction, the severity of historical fact with the freedom of imagination—and by the introduction of real personages who acted their part in the great drama of life, and formed so many bright examples to encourage, or warnings to scare from the evil paths they had followed. The experiment was successful. We are old enough to remember when the Misses Porter were the "observed of all observers"—when indeed they were as popular as Sir Walter Scott has been since the Waverley Novels brought to a more matured strength that which the authors of the "Scottish Chiefs" and the "Hungarian Brothers" had introduced into the world. We have been pleased therefore

to find these works republished among a collection of Standard Novels. Our readers are doubtless too well acquainted with their merits to render necessary any but a passing notice of this fact.

The Life of Wiclif. By C. W. Le Bas, M.A.

Sketch of the Reformation in England. By the Rev. I. G. Blunt.

We have classed these two works under the same head, only because of the natural connexion of their subject matter. The first is Number I. of a new series of periodical volumes, entitled "The Theological Library;" the second is Number XXVI. of "The Family Library." Mr. Blunt's is an excellent book. It contains, skilfully condensed into a moderate compass, all the information which it is requisite, or almost desirable, for any but a Churchman to have, respecting the most extraordinary and important event in the history of his own or any other country under Heaven. Whether regarded in a political or a religious view, we think the Protestant Reformation justly entitled to be so considered. Now that religious order has been long established, when a pure faith has come forth from the refiner's fire, and superstition and persecution for conscience sake, are matters of history rather than of experience, we are no longer fair judges of the sentiments and conduct of the men who lived upon the verge of the Reformation. We readily perceive and acknowledge that it was a high and holy enterprise, but we need scarcely remark, that it was also a bold and imminently hazardous one. "In the age of Wiclif," says Mr. Le Bas, "the sentiments of reverence for the papacy had, indeed, from various causes, been somewhat rudely shaken in this country: but still there were but faint symptoms of any serious defection from the majesty of Romish tradition, and little promise of the reinstatement of the heavenly witnesses in their original honour. The biblical method of instruction was still trampled under foot by the fastidious pride of the scholastic discipline, and by the overbearing authority of irrefragable and *seraphic* doctors. And yet, in this state of the public mind it was that Wiclif had the fortitude and the independence to associate the study of the Scriptures with the keenest pursuit of the scholastic metaphysics; and not only so, but to assign to them the full supremacy which belongs to them, as disclosing to us 'the way, the truth, and the life.'"

To this just and accurate statement of the case, a statement, too, which applies with little less force to Luther, and Zuingle, and the confessors and martyrs of our own Reformation in England, than to Wiclif, we cannot add a more suitable appendix than the concluding paragraph of Mr. Blunt's sketch of this great religious revolution. "To the Reformation we owe it, that a knowledge of religion has kept pace in the country with other knowledge; and that, in the general advance of science, and the general appetite for inquiry, this paramount principle of all has been placed in a position to require nothing but a fair field and no favour, in order to assert its just pretensions. We are here embarrassed by no dogmas of corrupt and unenlightened times, still riveted upon our reluctant acceptance by an idea of Papal or synodical infallibility; but we stand with the Bible in our hands, prepared to abide by the doctrines we can discover in it, because furnished with evidences for its truth, (thanks to the Reformation for this also!) which appeal to the understanding, and to the understanding only; so that no man competently acquainted with them need shrink from the encounter of the infidel, or feel for a moment that his faith is put to shame by his philosophy. Infidelity there may be in the country, for there will ever be men who will not trouble themselves to examine the grounds of their religion, and men who will not dare to do it: but how far more intense would it have been, and more dangerous, had the spirit of the times been, in other respects, what it is, and the Reformation yet to come; religion yet to be exonerated of weights which sunk it heretofore in this country, and still sink it in countries around us; inquiry to be resisted in an age of curiosity; opinions to be bolstered up (for they may not be retracted) in an age of incredulity; and pageants to be addressed to the senses in an age which, at least, calls itself profound. As it is, we have nothing to conceal, nothing to evade, nothing to impose. The reasonableness as well as righteousness of our reformed faith recommends it; and whatever may be the shocks it may have to sustain from scoffs, and doubts, and clamour, and licentiousness, and seditious tongues, and an abused press, it will itself, we doubt not, prevail against them all, and save, too, as we trust, the nation which has cherished it, from the terrible evils, both moral, social, and political, that come of a heart of unbelief."

It was upon this great question that the wonderful, the gigantic influence of the press was first made known. In the revival of the Gospel, the art of printing served, in a measure, the same end as the miraculous gift of tongues at its original publication. It was a new and most important principle introduced into the social system, and which has now for upwards of three centuries been gradually acquiring greater and greater strength. But we must make an end of our homily, lest much speaking minister not to edification. We like both the books under review well. "The Life of Wiclif" is diligently and ably written; "The Sketch of the Reformation" is a sound and earnest book, and full of matter. From the next number of "The Theological Library," we expect much. We have heard such admirable sermons from the Author (Dr. Shuttleworth) in sweet St. Mary's, when we dwelt upon the pleasant banks of Isis, that we are sure beforehand any thing from his pen will be truly good.

Reflections on the ancient Nations of Africa. Vol. II.—Egyptians.

Although containing the result of much research upon the state of ancient Egypt in general, the greater part of this valuable work is devoted to a consideration of the history, dominion, and fall of that Titan among cities, and type of magnificence and mystery, the still great and illustrious Thebes. A very acute and ingenious essay upon the extent to which monuments may be admitted as historical evidence, and an examination of the plan followed by Champollion in deciphering the Phonetic hieroglyphics, are introductory of a series of reflections upon almost

every subject connected with the existence of that flourishing empire, which formerly extended its power from the banks of the Nile to those of the Euphrates, and perhaps to the Indus itself. These reflections are in their nature so various, and involve so much deep investigation, that it is impossible, within the limits to which we are confined, to do more than mention the deductions drawn from a few among the number. M. Heeren considers the priest and warrior castes of the old Egyptians to have sprung from a Nubian origin, and strengthens his theory by a comparison of the antiquities and inscriptions at Meroe with those of the Thebaid, as well as by the circumstance, that the Negro character of countenance is nowhere perceptible among the victorious bands, sculptured upon the palaces and tombs within that district. He thinks the region known by the name of Lower Egypt to have been peopled long after the foundation of Thebes, and to have continued for a very considerable period in subjection to it, contrary to the authority of Manetho. He also supposes the pyramids of Memphis to have been erected under the dynasty of the Hyksos or Nomad kings. He has described at great length the monuments of Thebes, with the multitudinous bas reliefs upon the walls of the stupendous buildings at Carnac and Luxor, and conjectures the Osymandyas of Diodorus to be the same person as the great Rameses or Sesostris, while he believes the famous naval engagement sculptured at Medinet Abou, a representation of his conquests upon the shores of the Indian Sea. The whole of this part of the volume, together with a discussion relative to the importation of certain religious rites from Meroe into the Thebaid, and the connexion of this circumstance with a well known passage in the first book of Homer, are fully deserving the attention of the scholar and antiquary. We next arrive at the chapter of commerce and manufactures. Many particulars upon these points have been taken from the monuments at Eilethyia, and Herodotus is copiously quoted wherever his authority is admissible. A consideration of the causes which led to the decline of the power of the Pharaohs forms the subject of the fifth chapter: nor is the Appendix, in which several curious papers are inserted, unworthy the rest of the volume. Five well-executed maps also give additional value to its contents. Egypt, concerning which every day, in this era of general research, reveals some new and interesting particular, must become a subject of still greater attention by the publication of M. Heeren's reflections. The literature of this country has received a valuable addition by his labours, and the translator is deserving of high praise for the manner in which he has introduced his Author to the English reader. The whole work, both from the matter it contains, and the elegance of its typography, is a credit to the university and press from which it has issued.

Britain's Historical Drama. By J. F. Pennie.

We think Mr. Pennie is quite unconscious in what his own strength consists. He proceeds too much upon the "aut Cæsar aut nihil" principle, and by aiming only at the highest departments of literature, fails of obtaining that applause which less ambitious aspirations might ensure for his efforts. Of this his lately published tragedies are a sufficient instance. Smoothness of versification, considerable historical knowledge, and bursts of feeling and pathos, we frequently meet with; but, upon the whole, we find but little of that deep insight into the human heart, and that masterly delineation of passion, in its various shades and modifications, which alone could enable us to pronounce the title of dramatic poet justly acquired. We think, too, he has been unfortunate in the subjects he has selected. The day is gone by, when the desire of being considered the descendants of an illustrious ancestry formed a general and national mania. For our own parts, we care not the value of a brass celt, and we believe the greater part of the public are affected by the same indifference, whether our forefathers were indeed the "bony, gaunt, and blue dyed savages" Mr. Pennie's Cæsar has designated them, or whether the high-flown descriptions of the poets and historians of the Elizabethan age on this head are true to the letter. All the pains, therefore, which the Author of the National Dramas has taken to cast a splendour and pomp of circumstance round the earlier epochs of our history, appear to us thrown away. We object also to those perpetual declamations about the future greatness of Britain, in which his characters are so fond of indulging. These compliments to our ownselves, which it is so easy to force the ideal past to pay us, partake too much of the character of those melo-dramatic traps for applause, in the shape of eulogies upon British magnanimity, honour, faith, and so forth, which are as sure as any cause can be of its effect, of producing thunders of acclamation from the patriots in the upper galleries. Thus much for Mr. Pennie's faults. We are happy to add, that there are many compensating beauties in his productions, which offer a fair claim to public patronage. His "Dragon King," in particular, is a chaste and polished composition, and discloses numerous passages which exhibit striking imagery gracefully conveyed. The scene in which King Arthur discovers himself to the inhabitants of Sorbiodunum, is exceedingly animated, and the incantations of the Adelrunæ are well in character. "Imogenia," too, is an engaging and well-finished conception, and more likely to excite the sympathy of the reader than any other character introduced among the *dramatis personæ* in the volume. Mr. Pennie's description of a Roman galley, in another tragedy, strikes us as happy enough to deserve quotation. He pictures the vessel with

> Her crimson banners to the winds displayed
> With beak of burnished brass and bank on bank
> Of oars that rose and fell *like giant wings*
> *Of silver* flashing in the midday sun.

This is just and poetical, and we could adduce many other passages superior to the above in power if our space permitted. On the whole, although faults and merits are pretty equally distributed throughout his performances, we think Mr. Pennie deserves much more of the general attention than he has hitherto received. He is an unpretending and industrious author, who has hitherto pursued his career under the auspices of no party, and encouragement might be the means of stimulating him to still greater exertions. We

must not pass over his Notes without bestowing our commendation upon the research they display, but where did Mr. Pennie learn that Aristomenes sacrificed three hundred victims to Jupiter of Ithome? That he thrice offered the Hecatomphonia we are aware, but this is altogether a different matter. We hope Mr. Pennie, in a future note, will make reparation for the injustice he has done the patriotic Messenian.

Family Classical Library. No. XXIV.—Plutarch. Vol. II.

Plutarch is, perhaps, of all classical authors, the fittest to appear in an English translation, and under a popular form. There is nothing in his thoughts and language which may not be easily transfused into another tongue; and his narrations are conveyed by so graceful and unaffected a style, that the wise and venerable philosopher does not appear throughout his writings more frequently than the social and entertaining friend. It has been the fashion, in these censorious days, to deride his credulity and superficial knowledge of character, and his want of that terseness and condensation which distinguish the works of the sterner historians. The latter defect, however, if it is to be considered as such, may be considered the chief cause of his widely extended popularity, and a means of ensuring the affections of the multitude for his labours until the end of time. It is not every one, who possesses either the ability or the inclination often to grapple with the vast and shadowy abstractions of Tacitus and Thucydides, and at a time when the mind, wearied with previous exertion, is willing to be amused at the expense of no considerable effort; under the sunshine, for instance, of a summer evening, or by the cheerful blaze of the wintry hearth, the Chœronean sage is always received as a grateful and welcome visitant. His authority, too, is not to be lightly prized upon historical points; for it must be remembered, that his information has, in many cases, been drawn from commentaries written by the very characters whose exploits he commemorates, and from many an accurate compilation, famous in his own day, but which time has long since condemned to the same dust and obscurity which envelope the hand that traced it. We are glad to see the Langhornes' translation of this pleasing Author forming part of "The Family Classical Library," as we are convinced its appearance will be of equal benefit to the public and the publisher. This second volume contains the Lives of Pericles, Fabius Maximus, Coriolanus, Timoleon, Paulus Emilius, Pelopidas, and Marcellus,—enough for the price, in all conscience. The wood-cuts, however, are utterly unworthy of the text they accompany. The conqueror of Corioli is a sulky schoolboy, and he of Corinth resembles a Jewish salesman. The very presence of such heads is enough to excite a prejudice against their supposed owners; and yet these ill-favoured caricatures are termed illustrations.

Thoughts on Education, Union of Classes, and Co-operation. Suggested by the late Riots at Bristol.

Deeply as the late scenes of violence and outrage at Bristol and elsewhere are to be deplored, if they have the effect of calling the public attention to the best means of alleviating the condition of the suffering poor, the evil, like most others, will not have occurred without producing a beneficial effect. As remedies of the extensive demoralization and helpless poverty under which so large a number of our fellow countrymen are labouring, the Author of this clever essay proposes, in the first place, the education of the lower classes, under the authority and superintendence of Government; secondly, a greater degree of intimacy and a stronger disposition to coalesce among the several castes into which society is divided; and, in the last place, the extensive adoption of what is generally known by the name of the co-operative system of labour. As to the second of these measures, it may be sufficient to observe, that it can only be considered as the result of either of the others; for, until led by their own interests or pleasures, it is useless to exhort the rich and well informed to enter into a voluntary amalgamation with the destitute and unenlightened. The other expedients are unobjectionable. The education of the poor, to a partial extent, by various religious societies, has already been carried into effect with such happy results, that it is much to be marvelled at that the plan recommended has not long ago been adopted by Government, as the best means of preserving order and ensuring comfort among the various members of the great national body. Co-operation is so perfectly new an appearance in the political horizon, that it is impossible at present to conjecture what may be its ultimate results; but so far as it has been hitherto tried, the voice of experience has spoken loudly and justly in its favour. The Author of the present pamphlet is evidently imbued with a strong feeling of interest for the welfare of his country; and his remarks upon the present condition of society are dictated by good sense and justice of reasoning. He is a clear and consistent writer, and a person of no mean literary attainments. Both the importance of the subject which he discusses, and his manner of treating it, will ensure him a general and respectful attention.

Cabinet Encyclopedia. Useful Arts. Porcelain and Glass Manufacture.

The interest and importance, attached to the manufacture of these beautiful substances, have very properly ensured the different processes by which they are worked and brought to perfection, an early place among the treatises upon the useful arts, published in Dr. Lardner's "Encyclopedia." The general reader will find much more of entertainment in his investigation of the subject than he might at first be led to expect; for not only is every mechanical operation minutely detailed, but the historical part of the work is extensive, and displays much research, commencing with the preparation of the bricks of Babylon, and the ingenious fable narrated by Pliny, of the accidental discovery of glass at the mouth of the Belus, and ending with the beautiful vases of Wedgewood, and the famous disks of Guinand and Frauenhofer. The porcelain works of China occupy a whole chapter, which forms, perhaps, the best compendium of the information respecting this celebrated manufacture extant. Nor should we pass over without praise the chemical investigation of the substances made use of in the production of glass and earthen vessels of all sorts

and qualities. The chapter upon gems appears to contain much less than might have been anticipated on this head; but this is probably owing to the secrecy with which those, who are acquainted with the method of fabricating the imitations of these costly ornaments, endeavour to veil the knowledge they possess, and the deficiency is well made up by the quantity of matter comprised in the description of the colouring and painting of glass. Numerous wood cuts, neatly executed, embellish the volume, and are very serviceable in illustration of the printed details. Upon the whole, we have seldom spent an hour of greater gratification than while engaged in the perusal of this twenty-sixth number of "The Cabinet Encyclopedia," a publication, which, we sincerely hope, is succeeding as it deserves.

An Address delivered to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Kingston-upon-Hull. By C. Frost, F.S.A.

To the inhabitants of Hull and its vicinity, this is no doubt an acceptable publication, and even to us, who are affected by no local associations in its perusal, the contents of its pages have proved highly satisfactory. We are gratified to find that a provincial town can boast of so much living talent, and so manifest a zeal for the interests of science. We have been also agreeably surprised at the number of eminent characters to which the town of Hull has given birth. The names of Andrew Marvel, Mason, Milner, and Wilberforce, are sufficient in themselves to confer celebrity upon any spot, but to these Mr. Frost has added a host of others of no mean note, whose lives he has neatly sketched, and so far as we have the means of ascertaining, with great accuracy of date and circumstance. We hope the spirit and ardour in philosophical research, displayed by the Society of which Mr. Frost is the President, may be efficacious in inducing the formation of many others throughout those country towns, where equal facility for their institution and support is afforded.

An Introductory Lecture delivered at King's College, London.

We fully agree with Professor Ventouillac in the sentiments which have dictated his Introductory Lecture. The literature of France has hitherto received but very imperfect justice at our hands. To wade through the exercises of Chambaud, to translate Telemachus and Voltaire's History of Charles of Sweden, or at the utmost a tragedy of Racine, in this is generally comprised all that is taught in our schools respecting a language which contains as many treasures of thought and elegance of sentiment as any tongue extant. The disadvantages of this system are more particularly felt by the female part of the community, who, after spending many years in the laborious drudgery mentioned, end by reading one or two French authors imperfectly, and speaking a dialect much resembling that used by the Prioress in Chaucer. The grand error, we imagine, consists in making philology an insulated study, and never considering it as a mere aid to the understanding and appreciation of intellectual efforts, which must be effectually concealed without its assistance; but whether this be the cause or not, the existence of the fact complained of is undeniable. How few, for example, are there, even among those who are considered respectable French scholars, to whom the names of the acute Montaigne and the profound Montesquieu are known through the medium of their works. Again, how greatly is it to be regretted that the invaluable "Memoirs of Joinville," and "The Chronicles of Froissart," to the latter of whom we are so much indebted for the elucidation of various parts of our own history, should be almost universally neglected. Content with a very few flowers, taken from the department of the belles lettres, we leave, what it may be allowed us to term the best part of French literature unregarded, and even the absurd novels of Florian are patronised to the exclusion of the most philosophical of his fellow-countrymen. A better taste, it is to be apprehended, is now dawning upon us, and it is a proof of good sense on the part of those who superintend the affairs of King's College, that they have established a French Professorship, on an equal footing with those for the Greek and Latin languages. M. Ventouillac appears, both in taste and acquirements, if we may judge from the indications of these qualities displayed in his first lecture, eminently suited to fulfil the duties of his station. There is only one point in his discourse upon which we must differ from him. We allude to his estimate of the comparative merits, or rather demerits, of Voltaire and Rousseau. M. Ventouillac, while he bestows an abundant share of censure upon the former writer, appears to regard the latter with a degree of pity and forbearance, to which, in our opinion, he is in no wise entitled.

Producing Man's Companion. Rights of Morality. State of Society in England.

Much of what is unquestionably true, and much of what is ingeniously paradoxical, are here presented within the compass of some hundred and fifty pages. Two of the titles of the book might certainly be omitted. We are at a loss to know why the producer should be more interested in the discussions introduced, than those erroneously considered as the non-producing members of society; and the exact meaning of the Rights of Morality, we have yet to learn. The writer is beyond controversy a man of ability, and we have no doubt has been influenced in the publication of his sentiments by the best motives; but his great fault consists in his rapid and sweeping conclusions, and the brief compass in which he dispatches propositions, requiring ten times the space he has allowed them to investigate and determine. For instance, his reflections are directed within the compass of a few pages to moral right, (which perhaps is what is intended to be signified in the title of the book,) arbitrary right, money, value of commodities, profit, entail, supply of food, &c.; and upon each of these he has contented himself with laying down a few axioms, without attempting to enter into any thing like argument or proof. It is a principal feature of the present state of our affairs, that during a time of unexampled political interest, every one thinks himself qualified to enact the part of pilot to the State, and the press consequently teems with the productions of theoretical politicians, whose works, in too many instances, resemble those crude and ill-shaped abortions, which the ancient naturalists supposed to be produced on the margin of the

receding Nile. To the great bulk of the public this is productive of but little inconvenience, but to us, who are in the habit of reading their lucubrations, the very words "producers and non-producers, metallic and paper currency, free and restricted trade," are about as pleasant as was the juice of Lebanon to the ears of the Royal Dane in Hamlet. We do not mean, however, to apply these remarks to the author of the work before us. We have stated that he is a man of talent, and are not inclined to retract our opinion. A great deal of useful truth is mingled with doctrines occasionally extravagant; and an animated and impressive manner of conveying his sentiments adds to the general interest of his essay, which will be found to contain enough of originality to warrant us in recommending it to political economists in particular, and the reading public in general.*

A Vision. In five Cantos.

It is but an invidious office to sit in judgment upon the productions of a poet but eighteen years of age. In this case the critic may deliver too severe an opinion upon abilities, which time might mature and display in a very different light from that in which they at first appeared; while, on the other hand, he is in danger of encouraging hopes which the fully developed powers of the author may never enable him to realise. The only safe course is to say as little as possible upon the occasion, and this method we shall accordingly adopt in noticing the poem before us. We must confess that we cannot exactly comprehend the plot of the production, and the metre abounds in deficiencies. The writer does not appear as yet to be master of even the mechanical part of versification, and to acquire correctness in this particular must be his first object. When this is accomplished, and not till then, his poems will be in a condition to meet the award of public criticism.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. Polar Seas and Regions.

In addition to the original matter contained in the above work, this third edition comprises many particulars of a new and interesting character; and the diligence with which they have been prepared for publication affords strength to their claim to that public patronage, which the proprietors of the Edinburgh "Cabinet Library" have already so liberally experienced. The former editions were well calculated for general circulation, containing, as our readers are probably aware, the result of almost every inquiry into the extent, characteristic features, and natural productions of the Polar regions, together with outlines of the various voyages made since the time of Pytheas, for the purpose of exploring the recesses of the great Northern Ocean. The pens of Sir John Leslie and Professor Jameson were employed in the preparation of the meteorological and geological portions of the work, and Mr. Hugh Murray furnished the account of the voyages of discovery. As the product of the labours of these eminent writers has been for some time before the public, it is our intention, in the present notice, merely to consider the particulars, now for the first time submitted to general perusal. One of the most important of these additions is the *fac simile* of a curious Runic inscription found, in 1824, on the island of Kingiktorsoak, under the parallel of 73 degrees, with a translation by Dr. Rafn, Secretary of the Royal Antiquarian Society at Copenhagen. This inscription, which is, probably, of as ancient a date as the year 1135, and which shows to what an extent the early Scandinavian adventurers carried their zeal for discovery, will be considered of great consequence by antiquaries. There is also an ingenious vindication of Mr. Hugh Murray's views with respect to the voyage of Cortereal, which the writer of the "Memoir of Sebastian Cabot" maintains, with little appearance of truth or reason, never to have been extended beyond the southern extremity of Labrador. Mr. Murray seems indisputably to have made out his case, in carrying that enterprising navigator as far as 60 degrees of north latitude, or the entrance of Hudson's Strait. It is well known that the year 1831 proved the most destructive upon record to the British vessels engaged in the whale fishery. An account of the wintering at Operniwick of the crew of the John of Greenock, totally wrecked in that year, and communicated by Mr. George Inglis, mate, will be found an impressive and well-compiled narrative. To this is added a general summary of the results of the whale fishery in 1831, and an examination of the present commercial aspect of this extensive ground of speculation, which will be practically useful to many readers. Indeed, those who undertake its perusal for the sake of instruction, or individuals of the more numerous class, who are merely induced to examine its pages for the purpose of amusement, will equally have reason to be pleased with the spirited efforts made for their commendation by the publishers of this popular volume.

Poetical Pieces. By M. A. Curling. Second Edition.

We should be unwilling to incur the imputation of ill-placed severity of judgment, or backwardness to welcome the first efforts of incipient powers, which might hereafter be displayed to greater advantage, under the guidance of a more matured intellect; yet we must confess, that we cannot discover in the pages before us any indication which would enable us to encourage the Authoress to proceed in the path of literature she has selected. Her poetry, though, perhaps, calculated for a circle of private friends, will assuredly be unable to bear the severe test of public criticism. To deliver any other opinion upon it, would only be to excite hopes which, we fear, would have but little chance of being gratified, and to stimulate exertions which might ensure both applause and success, if directed to a more attainable object.

Maturini Corderii Colloquiorum Centuria Selecta, &c. Editio Nova.

We are no friends to the use of the Colloquies of Corderius as an initiatory school-book.

* We shall take an opportunity to return to this work, and criticise it more attentively in another part of the Magazine.—Ed.

The Dialogues themselves are barbarous and antiquated, and the Latin of a style the least useful possible to an English student. Yet if the work is still to be read, it is desirable that it should be possessed in the best form extant, and we advise all who are too much attached to its ancient absurdities to discard it altogether, to substitute Mr. Milligan's edition for those usually circulated. In this, much industry and accuracy are perceptible; every important quantity is marked, and a copious vocabulary appended. There are also short notes in explanation of the more difficult phrases, and the English version which generally accompanies the text has been omitted. Mr. Milligan's labours deserve to be bestowed upon a better author.

Pictures of the Past. By Thomas Brydson.

This is a very pleasant garland of wild flowers, arranged with taste and judgment. The Author will probably never occupy a place in the foremost rank of his literary contemporaries; but as one of the *poetæ minores* of his day, he bids fair to earn a very respectable name. The principal characteristics of his poetry are a spirit in unison with the gentle and beautiful of the moral, as well as the material world, and a correct versification. We should select as pieces most to our taste, "The Cave of Death," "Lines composed during a Night Walk," "Sunset in the Isle of Mull," and "The Churchyard." The merit of these and several other little pieces is sufficient to justify our anticipation of higher exertions on a future day; and we are particularly pleased with the total absence of that affectation which at present distinguishes so many authors in the lighter departments of literature. Mr. Brydson has begun well, and we hope his future course will correspond with the expectations which most of his readers will be induced to form from their first acquaintance with his name and productions.

The Knights of the Round Table. By the Author of the Diversions of Hollycote.

We remember some little friends of ours (and children are better judges of books than elderly persons are willing to admit) being so pleased with this accomplished and amiable lady's former works, that we had determined on presenting them with "The Knights of the Round Table," as an excellent new year's gift. We regret to say that after a careful perusal of the pretty and elegant volume, we changed our opinion. Two of the stories, "The Curate's Tale" and "High Life" are objectionable; the first because of the detailed flirtation between Charlotte and Captain Spencer, and its horrid termination, and the second from the picture it presents of juvenile intrigue. We are not of the number of those who believe that descriptions of vice should be given in order that vice may be avoided. We would shield our children, our daughters more especially, from the knowledge that such things are, rather than give them the information even with a view of deterring them from its consequences. While we blame upon these grounds two of the well-written tales in the volume, it is but justice to bestow unqualified approbation upon the others. "The Three Westminster-Boys," is replete with wisdom, good counsel, and interest. "The Spitalfields Widow" is full of simple pathos and deep feeling; and "When I was a Little Girl" must be relished by young and old.

The Invasion, 3 vols. By the Author of "The Collegians."

The author of "The Invasion" has contributed to our literature some of its best and most interesting productions; and they have been justly classed amongst the more successful of modern times. It is therefore with regret that we feel the impossibility of praising this, his last work, in which we think he has mistaken his forte. A genuine antiquarian will doubtless feel anxious to know how the inhabitants of Ireland looked, dressed, and paraded in the time of Constantine, but novels are not, and ought not to be written for antiquarians only—they are the property of general readers, the staple commodity of society, and in these literary times are as necessary as a new hat, or a modern turban. A work, therefore, of which every third or fourth page is a dry detail of unmeaning scenes, or a vocabulary of hard words, of which not one in ten can comprehend the meaning, is a dead letter to the novel-loving world, and cannot be profitable either to the author's reputation, or the bookseller's pocket. We do not wish to depreciate for a moment Mr. Griffin's extraordinary research, or graphic powers; but we would have them exercised upon subjects which can be generally understood and appreciated, and not confined to one particular class of readers.

The Works of Lord Byron, with his Letters, and Journals, and his Life. By Thomas Moore, in 14 volumes. Vol. I.

Our only duty is to speak of the "getting up" of this volume—we can do so in terms of the most unqualified praise. It is a beautiful specimen of typography; corrected with extreme care, illustrated by two exquisite works of art, and published at a price so exceedingly low, as to be marvellous even in this age of cheap books. We shall hereafter find occasion for a longer notice. At present we content ourselves and hope to satisfy the publisher, by recommending it as a valuable, indeed a necessary addition to every library, whether large or small, throughout the kingdom.

Sacred Imagery, or Illustrations of the Principal Figures of Speech from the Bible. By Joseph Fincher, Esq.

This little volume is exceedingly well designed. Its principal object is to convey instruction to the young, but from it the old may learn wisdom. The compiler has carefully and judiciously collected the most striking and beautiful passages of the Old and New Testament with a view to lay before his readers so many examples of the principal figures of speech. A more attractive publication has rarely issued from the press, or one more likely to improve both the heart and mind of the youthful reader. He will be allured by the sublimity and beauty of the poetry to study and weigh the important precepts which the language conveys.

Mental Recreation.

Mankind, we fear, are seldom much assisted in forming their resolutions by apophthegms and precepts. These are often used as the justifiers, but very unfrequently as the instigators of action. Yet, although the practical utility of such a work may easily be overrated, a collection of the various pointed sayings and sagacious remarks of the most illustrious philosophers and statesmen, is both a curious and interesting work, as it shows in what light those have considered the various workings of the human heart, who have been best acquainted with its inmost recesses. In many instances, also, a laconic saying is a key to the true mental character of him who utters it, and discovers all the various peculiarities of his moral disposition, as accurately as a well-finished miniature may comprise within an indefinitely small compass the several features of any individual countenance. The author of this compilation has used great industry in selecting what is most valuable among the precepts of the sages of antiquity, as well as those of philosophers of a more modern date. Cicero, Epictetus, and Seneca, Lord Bacon, Lavater, and Montaigne, have contributed together with many more to his selection, which is various and extensive, and may serve to occupy a vacant hour to much better purpose, than many of the trifling publications of the day.

The Last of the Sophis, a Poem. David, a Poem.

There is little in these poems to require or deserve a lengthened notice. We cannot find in them any indications of that superior talent, which alone would justify us in encouraging their authors to continue that course of literary occupation they have adopted. Poetry has indeed a fascinating influence, but how few are there among the numbers who contend for its laurels, who do not subsequently in the hour of disappointment bitterly regret the time they have bestowed upon this most seductive and fallacious of pursuits. We warn the authors of the above productions against an error into which so many of the young and imaginative have fallen; and in so doing believe we are conferring upon them the best service which it is in our power to render.

Agrippa Posthumus, a Tragedy, with other Poems. By the late Matthew Weavas, Esq.

Agrippa Posthumus is the production of a writer, whom a lingering illness removed from the career he had just entered upon, at the early age of twenty-nine. His brother has edited his posthumous poems, and in his preface speaks of the attainments and disposition of his departed relative in a manner which does great credit to his feelings. We decidedly think he has formed somewhat too high an estimate of the specimens before us, but in such a case as this, a rigid exercise of judgment can hardly be expected, or indeed justified. Flattery, it is true, cannot soothe the "dull cold ear of death," and the voice of censure is equally powerless in effect; but we remember that the feelings of the living are often keenly sensitive as to all that concerns the deceased, and should be unwilling to take a single leaf from the wreath with which their affection has decorated the tomb of one who has certainly given indications of a mind which, if its powers had been matured, might have given birth to something above mediocrity.

Elements of Chemistry. Part the First.

Introductory treatises upon this science are already so numerous, that it might be supposed but little opportunity could be afforded for originality or improvement, in presenting its elementary principles to public view. This, however, is by no means the case. Most of the works alluded to are by far too superficial, and often unsatisfactory. They present indeed a kind of candied philosophy to that vitiated taste, which is only pleased with what is productive of dazzling effect, and easy of comprehension; they detail a few popular and amusing experiments, but they do not go at once to the essential causes, to which the effects they describe are attributable. The anonymous author of the present volume has proceeded upon a different principle. He first considers the properties of the great chemical agents, attraction, heat, light, and electricity, and purposes at a future period to enter into a more detailed account of the operations of practical chemistry. We hope he will meet with sufficient encouragement to animate him in the completion of his task, the more especially as the language, in which he discourses upon his subject, is worthy of its importance. We do not approve of the plan of making philosophy talk like an infant, even when she is intended to be universally heard. Such a method is an inversion of the principle of instruction, and causes the science intended to be explained to descend degraded from its high eminence, instead of raising the mind of the student to the level of the object of his contemplation. But while the author has avoided too weak and trifling a diction, he has also shunned the opposite and no less objectionable extreme. His treatise is a medium between diffuseness and obscurity, a too familiar and a true abstruse method of explanation. We look forward with interest to the appearance of the Second Part of his work, which we confidently expect will be no less worthy than the first of our praise and best recommendation.

The Daughter of Jeptha, a Poem. By a Gentleman of Stoke.

There is a vein of gentle and subdued feeling running through the whole of this unpretending work, which, combined with a chaste and at times elegant versification, gives us reason to think the author a person by no means slightly imbued with the qualities which constitute the poetical temperament. There are, it is true, no passages of striking grandeur or highly-wrought pathos to be found in it; but there is a dignity of sentiment, a graceful melancholy, and a well-sustained equality in the whole, which give it such an interest as a mere view of its detached parts would not prepare us to expect. In short, if we may be allowed to criticise in metaphor, it resembles neither a mountain cataract, nor a sparkling river, but a half concealed and gentle stream, which pursues its course with an equable motion, and utters its music only for those who recline upon its banks to listen. The writer, whoever he is, has but little reason, from a feeling of diffidence, to remain anonymous.

Epistles to a Friend in Town, and other Poems. By Chandos Leigh, Esq. New Edition with Additions.

Though we have often had occasion to speak of the talent manifested in the poems of Mr. Leigh, we cannot allow the present new edition to pass without, at least, giving a specimen or two of the additions which now, for the first time, appear. Our readers are aware of the opinion we entertain of the merits of Mr. Leigh, whose style is constructed rather in the school of Dryden and Pope than of the present race of poets; and it is this adherence to the taste of those fine writers which gives to the effusions of Mr. Leigh that air of freshness and sincerity which have delighted so many in common with ourselves.

PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

" Hundreds, where one but formerly essay'd,
Attempt through learning's deepest paths to wade:
Fame's temple, with her thousand portals, still
Is placed on high; but all ascend the hill.
Ye few secure yon heights above to keep
Your stations now—is this a time to sleep?
The mild interpreter of Nature now
Had been a Faustus centuries ago,
Nor God, nor Dæmon scarcely prized, no more,
He adds his mite unto the common store,
The gain of patient thought; meanwhile increase
Through mutual intercourse the gifts of peace.
Commerce, the nurse of Freedom, rears afar
Her flag triumphant o'er wide-wasting war.
Though Prejudice still struggles to maintain
Her long ascendency, she strives in vain.

The " Georgics of the mind," so widely spread,
Is knowledge, make the rudest hind well-bred.
Beggars in metaphor your alms entreat,
And low-born knaves like Gentlemen can cheat.
Milkmaids write flowing lines on purling rills,
And Owen's happy children dance quadrilles.
Some master minds there are, that still excel
The rest, as Davy's vast discoveries tell;
Unrivalled in his art, with what success,
He bore the Torch through Chemistry's recess!
From age to age his deep research shall wake
Some genius slumbering else on Lethe's lake,
Whose talents in a moment may, by chance,
For years the knowledge of his art advance."

To this let us add the following beautiful little song:—

A FINE MORNING.

" Another morn will rise
With splendour on its wings,
But this for ever flies
Away. While beauty flings
A thousand colours o'er
The earth, they reappear:
Yet thou wilt never more
Our hearts exulting cheer.

Sweet Morn, on balmy gales
Where dost thou speed thy flight?
To worlds where Love prevails
And wantons with Delight;
Where ever blooming Youth,
With Pleasure at his side,
And Innocence and Truth
In golden courts abide.

Then, gentle Morn, awhile
Thy odours let me breathe:
Heaven seems above to smile,
'Tis Paradise beneath.

Flowers freshly gemm'd with dew
In tears entreat thy stay;
And birds of every hue
Sing 'Why so soon away!'

The massy woods whose deep
Green is illumed with gold,
Would fain the colours keep
Thy radiance doth unfold.

Thy rose-hues, lovely Morn!
Yet linger on the lake;
Then why as soon as born
Wilt thou the world forsake!"

Geological Sketches and Glimpses of the Ancient Earth.

An elegant and happy attempt to convey the first principles of a science growing rapidly in popularity and importance, in so familiar a way as to be level to the capacities of young persons. As a kind of introduction to the study of Geology this work may not be unworthy the careful perusal even of persons of riper years. None write so well for children as women, for none understand so well the calibre of youthful intellect, or can better estimate the difficulties which most commonly present themselves on the first efforts of the reasoning faculties. The elegantly executed book before us deserves to take its place among the best endeavours that have been made to popularize the various branches of natural science. To such works we shall ever be ready to pay the tribute of our approval. " Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," seems to us to be the language of true philosophy as well of true religion.

Poetical Ephemeras.

The name of this volume of verse is modest and well-chosen. There are not many of the tuneful brethren who sing for eternity. The number of immortal bards is few, very few, in any age; but never has their paucity been so remarkable as in the present matter-of-fact and too prosaic times. Yet of versifiers there is still good store; and there still issues from the press a copious stream of song, deficient indeed in the strength and fire of true poesy, but nathless elegant, and smooth, and meriting well that *ephemeral* admiration which is all in its humility it exacts from the critic. James Brown deserves as large a share of that admiration as we have ever bestowed upon any poet of the same elevation on the muse's hill. He has taste, fancy, melody, and a diction pure, various, and beautiful. He has more—feelings gentle and warm, and a mind over which religion has shed its sweet influence. Though he has struck his lyre beyond the Tweed, he has not, as might be expected, attuned either his verse or his tone of thinking to the manner of Burns. His vein is his own; he treads in a flowery little path of his own choosing; and few will read his lays without confessing with us that he treads it with a bard-like step.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

LORD F. L. GOWER'S DRAMA OF "CATHERINE OF CLEVES."—After a considerable delay, caused by the protracted illness of Mr. Kemble, Lord Gower's tragic drama has at length been produced; and we do not hesitate to say, that, in point of execution, it is a work highly creditable to the taste, the judgment, and the talent of its writer. It would, now-a-days, be an unmeaning sneer to say that "Catherine of Cleves" is a clever production "for a Lord." It is a clever production for any one; and we shrewdly doubt if any other English writer (of dramas) is capable of extracting so effective a result from the same materials. It has, however, one "original sin"—its existence. Its error is that it *is*. Why a writer—and more especially why an amateur writer—who *could* produce such a work as "Catherine of Cleves," *should* produce it, is more than we can divine. Luckily, however, this kind of divination does not fall within the circle of our duties. We are called upon to say *what* a thing is, not *why* it is; and we proceed to do so accordingly.

All the world is aware of the long and bitter controversy that exists in Paris between the *Classicists* and the *Romanticists*—a controversy that never can be decided, for the simple reason, that the combatants are at loggerheads, not about a *thing*, but a *word*—a mere word, too, as distinguished from most other words, which are things. The Romanticists desire to know whether a species of drama may not be constructed, and *why* such a species of drama may not be constructed, which shall affect the imagination and sensibilities of the spectator in a similar manner, and to an equal degree, with those to which the Classicists adhere, without being written after the same pattern, and conducted in conformity with the same (arbitrary) rules—those of unity, of time, and place, rhymed endings to the verse, &c.? The Romanticists ask these questions in the face of the innumerable pieces which nightly crowd the theatres of their Boulevards with admiring and delighted spectators; and they answer them by constructing pieces differing in no particular from those which they have so long despised, or pretended to despise, under the contemned title of *melo-drama*, except in their being three times as long, ten times as dull, and not half so natural. This is the question between the Romanticists and the Classicists; and this question M. Dumas, a clever writer in other respects, imagines himself, and is declared by his friends, to have finally settled, by the production of a certain tragedy in prose, (a contradiction in terms by-the-by,) called "Henri Trois." And this question Lord Gower really has settled, by reducing and pruning away the exuberances, and monstrosities, and extravagances of the said "Henri Trois," adding a little passion and a little poetry of his own, and making it into what M. Dumas might naturally enough (if we did not know otherwise) have been supposed to have expanded it from—a very clever, interesting, and effective *melo-drama*, which, had it been produced at a minor theatre, and by actors of minor pretensions, would have had, and deserved a run of popular favour; but which, as it is, will be, we fear, laid aside in a week, and forgotten before this record of it reaches the reader's eye.

Once more expressing our mingled surprise and regret, that, having determined on the laudable, nay, in these days, the almost patriotic task, of writing a tragic drama for the stage, Lord Gower should let his purpose languish into this half accomplishment of it, we shall briefly notice the drama itself, and the manner in which it was performed, merely premising, that the complicated plot of the original has been reduced to perfect simplicity in the adaptation, indeed to a greater degree of simplicity than the length of the drama and paucity of the incidents will bear.

The opening scenes of the drama take place in the dwelling of Ruggieri, an Italian knave, a creature of the execrable Queen-Mother, Catherine of Medicis. Ruggieri is a pretended astrologer, to whom the denizens of the dissolute court of Henri Trois resort for various purposes of intrigue or superstition; and here the Queen-Mother, in order to forward a deep design of her own, contrives to convey, in her sleep, Catherine of Cleves, wife of the Duc de Guise, her object being to further and foster a secret passion between the Duchess and St. Megrin, the favourite of Henry. Her plot succeeds to the uttermost, so far as relates to the lovers; but it also brings their passion under the cognizance of the lady's husband, who forthwith insists on his wife laying a trap for her lover, by making an assignation with him. The lover, of course, attends to the invitation, is caught, and killed; the lady, in spite of her innocence, swallows poison; the husband repents, and the curtain falls.

It must not be supposed, from the brevity of this sketch, that the scenes to which it refers are bare of interest. On the contrary, several of them are wrought out with a true knowledge of effect, a considerable degree of skill and taste in the rare and difficult art of constructing dramatic, or we must

rather say, *melo*-dramatic dialogue, and a very creditable amount of that kind of passion (meaning thereby natural human emotion under exciting circumstances, but in all cases falling short or wide of the *poetical*) which should go to the concoction of a clever melo-drama. The scene in which De Guise compels his wife to write the letter, by (when all other expedients fail) crushing her delicate arm with his mailed hand, is written with great dramatic tact, so far as relates to dialogue; but its effect is, in some degree, lost by the point on which the scene turns (that of the bodily pain inflicted on the Duchess) not being made sufficiently clear to the spectator, so that the cause of her yielding is not known till its ill effect has taken place. Moreover, the cause itself is altogether undramatic; because, to understand and feel the force and truth of it, requires not merely an acquired, as opposed to an intuitive, knowledge of human nature, but a process of thought to apply that knowledge. The other principal scene, where the same person, who has just yielded to bodily pain that which the prospect of death could not force from her, bears unshrinkingly a tenfold portion of it, by thrusting her arm into the rings of the bolt, in order to bar the entrance of her husband till his intended victim has escaped:—this scene is open to the same objection. It is true to nature, but its truth is not of that kind which the acted drama demands; it does not appeal to the instinctive knowledge that we inherit through the passions and affections, but to that which we gain by experience and observation. For the same reason both the incidents, though precisely adapted to the class of drama to which this belongs—the modern melo-drama—are wholly beneath the dignity (we use the term for want of a better) of the true tragic drama, to which, after all, we suspect this work aspires. In fact, the *mind* may be tortured to the utmost pitch of human bearing, or even conception, without destroying that *poetical* effect which can never be dissevered from "tragedy," properly so called; because, if that effect be dissevered, the result is no longer tragedy. But a positive and visible torture of the *body* is wholly at variance with that tone of feeling (in the spectator, we mean,) which tragedy seeks, and is bound to excite. The point is a curious and interesting one; but any farther discussion of it would lead us far beyond our limits.

We have little to say on the acting of this drama. The part of the Duchess, by Miss Kemble, included passages of great delicacy, and others of real passion and power—more, we mean, than was necessarily included in the Author's developement of the part; and, as a whole, we have not, for a long time, been so entirely satisfied with any performance by Miss Kemble, who, though capable of rising to the height of almost any part that may be assigned her, is not capable of making much out of little, which is the great test of *genius* in an actor. The only scene, however, which called forth her full powers was the last, which she performed with an admirable and extraordinary mixture of judgment and force. Mr. Kemble played the gallant and chivalrous St. Megrin with little evidence of the ill effects of his late severe indisposition, unless it was to be found in an imperfect knowledge of the words of his part. The little part of the Duchess's Page was performed by Miss Taylor with great liveliness, intelligence, and grace—a grace, however, *not* "beyond the reach of art," which latter is what Miss Taylor *might* have attained, if she had not been too early taught to rest satisfied with the shadow. The other characters require no particular mention.

We must not take leave of this drama without stating, that it has impressed us with a higher opinion of Lord Gower's talents than any of his previous productions.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

"My Own Lover."—A musical drama has been produced at Drury Lane, under the above title, and has met with some success. It has little of truth or force in its characters; still less of novelty in the invention of its incidents; no skill at all in the construction or developement of its plot; and less than no merit in the dialogue which holds it together: and yet, notwithstanding all these negations of merit and attraction, the piece is lively and amusing—and for the simple reason that it is full of bustle and incident. We hope the hint will be accepted and turned to account by those of our dramatic writers (if such there be) who are capable of supplying the desiderata which are alone wanted in the present case to make it a highly attractive production. The truth is, that the reply of the orator would be infinitely more just in relation to the comic drama than it is to oratory; its first, second, and third requisites are ACTION: in the absence of which all other qualities are unavailing, and in its presence all others may be, in a great degree, dispensed with—so far, we mean, as mere momentary amusement is concerned. The scene, plot, and mode of developement in "My Own Lover," are all "Spanish," except that the never-failing Spanish skill and ingenuity are wholly wanted in putting together the materials, and in disentangling them again. There is also the Spanish indifference as to consistency of character and sentiment, especially in the females, and the worse than Spanish indifference as to the moral tone

and tendency of the whole affair. But we repeat, there is action—action—action—and success follows. In the present instance, that success was, in some degree, assisted by a little pretty music, which was prettily sung by Miss Pearson and Wood, and by some lively and pleasant acting by Wallack and Miss Phillips, the latter of whom was, in this instance, much more attractive as her lover than as herself. "My Own Lover" is said to be written, both drama and music, by Mr. Rodwell.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations to the Works of Lord Byron. No. I.

The success of the Landscape Illustrations to the Novels of Scott has, we presume, led to the publication of this work, for which we may anticipate a very extensive sale. It contains five engravings of the highest class of art, calculated for any edition of the poet, but more especially intended to accompany the new and beautiful one, of which the first volume has been just issued by Mr. Murray. The price of these five prints is no more than half a crown. It is, therefore, beyond question the cheapest production that has ever been submitted to the public, and may vie with any one of the Annuals with reference to either designs or engravings. The former are by Mr. Stanfield—the latter by Messrs. W. and E. Finden. They consist of Lachin-y-Gair; Belem Castle, Lisbon; Yanina; Corinth, and a Portrait of the Maid of Athens, drawn by F. Stone, from a sketch taken at Athens in 1812. We imagine that no purchaser of the works of Byron will be without these desirable, or rather necessary accompaniments. The expense is but trifling; the enjoyment will be great. We shall have other opportunities of noticing the publication. If it be continued as it has been commenced (and we have the high reputation of Messrs. Finden pledged for so much,) a more exquisite collection of prints, we speak without reference to the smallness of the price, will never have been published.

The Wreck of the Bridgewater, engraved by E. Duncan, from a painting by W. J. Huggins, Marine Painter to the King.

"Little do we think upon the dangers of the sea." The publications of Mr. Huggins have from time to time led us to rejoice that we are landlubbers; but they have also taught us to sympathize with those brave fellows who encounter death in a thousand forms, either for our protection, or in order to administer to our luxuries. The artist has been a sailor—no one can doubt it who has seen his pictures, and we believe he is unrivalled in his profession for the accuracy of his details and the effects that his works produce.

Portraits of the Lady Dover and her Son. Engraved by Samuel Cousins from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

It is impossible for mezzotinto engraving to go beyond this. The picture is one of Lawrence's happiest works, and Mr. Cousins has transferred it to copper without losing the slightest portion of its grace or beauty. The head of the child is especially fine.

Portraits. The Marquis of Lansdowne, painted by Lawrence, engraved by S. Cousins. The Earl of Aberdeen, painted by Lawrence, engraved by J. Bromley.

Two statesmen, of very opposite principles, whose portraits will be doubtless highly acceptable to their several partisans. The great painter of the age has preserved the most accurate likeness of each, while, with a tact peculiar to himself, he has represented them as very agreeable-looking personages indeed. They are less indebted to nature than to art.

England and Wales, from drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

The first volume of this excellent work will be soon completed. We shall then take an opportunity of noticing it at some length. It is unquestionably one of the most splendid productions of British art, and merits the most extensive patronage it can receive. The print of Richmond Hill, in the present number, is equal to any that has yet appeared. We are not so well satisfied with the remaining three.

The Countess Grey and her Children, engraved by Samuel Cousins from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

This is a delicious print; one that may be looked upon again and again with delight, representing, as it does, the picture of a beautiful woman around whose neck hang the most valued of her jewels—her children. Mr. Cousins has produced an absolute revolution in art; under his hand, mezzotinto assumes a depth and delicacy of which it has been heretofore considered incapable.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Professor Rennie, in his course of lectures at King's College, has directed the attention of a numerous class to the very interesting subject of the habits of animals, particularly those referring to cleanliness; to solitary or gregarious propensities; to pairing; to sheltering; to feeding the young, and to manifestations of feeling in signs and language, particularly those of buoyant joy and hilarity in the singing of birds. Amongst other things, we were amused with the curious notices collected by the Professor respecting the Song of the Nightingale. "Some," he said, "go so far as to abuse the song of the 'sweet bird that shuns the noise of folly,' and represent its notes as an incessant tinkling, trilling, monotonous, and yet laboured effort of execution, unimpassioned, and artificial. It is in this vein that the learned Scaliger represents it (as nearly as his Latin can well be translated) as a 'birdlet, gurgling canticles and babbling from its breast on the murmuring bank:

'Hinc gutturillo Luscinilla cantillans,
Hinc murmurante ripa garriens sinu.'

Martial also calls it 'a garrulous bird:'

'Flet Philomela nefas incesti Tereos, et quæ
Muta puella fuit, *garrula* fertur *avis*.'

and Strozius talks of its chattering song:

'Garrula vicinis carmen Philomela sub umbris
Integrat.'*

Others even go so far as to speak of the screeching or hissing of the nightingale; and amongst these, Theocritus (if we may put faith in some of his interpreters) makes it a stridulous bird (ἀ ἀλολυγων τρυζισασι†), while Sidonius Apollinaris associates the 'hissing nightingale' (Philomelam sibilantem) with the crinking of grasshoppers, the croaking of frogs, the screaming of geese, the cackling of hens, and the cawing of rooks.‡ In the same spirit, Aristophanes is interpreted by some to say the 'stridulous nightingale' (Ἀηδων λιγυμυθος§); but Cinesias and Aldrovand think 'tuneful' a better rendering, 'inasmuch,' says Aldrovand, as 'the whisper of the nightingale ought to be considered most melodious and delightful; not like the voice of dragons, which is justly termed hissing, but like the soothing sound of a breeze, softly blowing and sweetly murmuring among leaves.'‖

"Amongst the earliest notices of the nightingale I have met with, one occurs in the Odyssey—*

'As when the months are clad in flowery green,
Sad Philomel in bowery shades unseen—
* * * *
Now doom'd a wakeful bird to wail the beauteous boy;
So in nocturnal solitude forlorn,
A sad variety of woes I mourn.'—POPE.

"Euripides alludes to the great variety of the song, when he makes Hecuba exhort Polixena to vary her voice like the nightingale (ὡς σ' Ἀηδονος στομα).† Hesiod had the same notion, when he applies to the nightingale the epithet of 'various-throated' (ποικιλοδειρα);‡ and Oppian, who calls it 'various-voiced' (αἰόλοφωνη).§

"By far the greater number of the poetical authorities, both ancient and modern, agree in representing the nightingale's song as mournful and plaintive, contrasting it, as Sophocles does, with vociferous sorrow;‖ in his 'Electra,' he calls it the 'querulous nightingale.'

"Most, if not all the poets of the South of Europe, have sung in the same strain, in which they have been followed by our own poets. Thomson, for instance, has—

'All abandon'd to despair, she sings
Her sorrows through the night.'

And Coleridge has

'The nightingale's remurmur'd strain,'

and 'pity pleasing strains;** yet the same Coleridge, in a different mood of mind, exclaims—

'A melancholy bird? Oh, idle thought!
In nature there is nothing melancholy.'
* * * *
'Tis the *merry* nightingale.'††

The idea is not, however, new, though rather unusual in poetry; for Chaucer speaks of

'The nightingale with so merry a note.'‡‡

"Considering this merely as a piece of music, there can be no doubt that both these views may be supported, though the following description by the Abbé La Pluche is nearer the truth:—'The nightingale,' he says,§§ 'passes from grave to gay, from a simple song to a warble the most varied; and from the softest trillings and swells to languishing and lamentable sighs, which he as quickly

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* Erot. lib. i. † Eidyllion, vii. 140.
‡ Epist. lib. xi. § In Avibus.
‖ Aldrovandi Ornithologia, ii. 340.

* T. 520. † Hecuba, Act ii.
‡ Εργα και Ἡμεραι, 201.
§ Halieut. i. 728.
‖ Ajax. Flag. v. 630. κ. τ. λ.
** Effusion to the Nightingale. Poems, ed. 1796.
†† Sibylline Leaves. ‡‡ Flowre and Leaf.
§§ Spectacle de la Nature, i. 156.

abandons to return to his natural sprightliness.'

"But leaving the musical character of this song altogether out of consideration, I am bound in truth to represent it as uniformly joyous and sportive, never sad nor mournful, since no bird sings in such a mood; for though they can utter sounds of sorrow when robbed of their nests or their young, they never sing in such cases, as Virgil incorrectly represents it, when he says—

'Complaining in melodious moans,
Sweet Philomel, beneath a poplar shade,
Mourns her lost young, which some rude village hind
Observing, from their nest, unfledged, has stolen.
All night she weeps, and perch'd upon a bough,
With plaintive notes, repeated fills the grove.' *

TRAPP.

"This error, indeed, was exposed more than two thousand years ago by Plato, who says justly, 'Nobody can dream that any bird will sing when it is hungry, when it is cold, or when it is afflicted with any other pain; not even the nightingale itself, which is said to sing from grief.'† This is common sense; but what, then, are we to think of the accuracy of Linnæus, who tells us the song of the cuckoo is caused by hunger?

"Albertus Magnus, as well as the Platonists, to whom he refers, seems to have had a glimpse of the true state of the case. 'In opposition to Aristotle, who says 'the nightingale ceases to sing during incubation,'‡ Albertus asserts that it does 'sing while it is hatching;' and certain Platonists add, that 'it cannot vivify the eggs without singing, which,' adds the naturalist, 'appears to be true; for the soft air and warmth elevating the temperature of the blood in these birds, stirs up in them the joyousness of song and the desire of rejoicing—the heat of the parent being higher during hatching than at any other period."‖

Professor Rennie has also delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, and at the London Institution, Moorfields.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 2nd of January, Dr. Elliotson, the President, read a paper on the Crania of Williams and Bishop, who were lately executed for the murder of the Italian boy, Carlo Ferrari. After pointing out that Gall had clearly demonstrated that there was a propensity in the human mind to destroy, he went on to observe, that it was not any individual action, but the general character and talents of a man placed under known external circumstances, which phrenology pointed out. The size and form of the head were the same the day before a man committed the murder, when he is no murderer, as the day after he had committed it, when he is a murderer. But the judgment of the phrenologist who views the cranium on both days must be the same. If the men in question had died before they committed the murder, the character given of their heads by phrenologists would have been the same as now; for their conduct did not arise from a morbid excitement or diseased condition of the brain, nor from any momentary impulse, but was deliberate and settled. Phrenologists, therefore, had a right to expect their organisation would be in perfect harmony with their lives—and so it was. Williams' head, which was by far the worse, had such a deficiency of moral sentiment, of benevolence, veneration, and conscientiousness, of intellectual strength and of ideality, or the sense of that which is refined and exquisite in nature or art, at the same time possessing such a superabundance of desire, covetiveness, destructiveness, secretiveness, and combativeness, that it was no wonder his whole life was marked as low and villainous; that his habits were dissipated, and that he associated with the worst of characters. The head of Bishop, which is much smaller than that of Williams, had a very sloping narrow forehead, the intellectual and moral portion wretched and low, and particularly narrow, while that devoted to the animal propensities was large, which also accorded with his character. The smaller size of the head agreed with the fact, that Williams in a great measure induced Bishop to commit those crimes which terminated on the scaffold. From this circumstance, Dr. Elliotson observed, that he had had no difficulty, when first the casts were shown him, to pronounce which was the head of Williams, and which of Bishop. The large developement of the organ of acquisitiveness, with the small developement of conscientiousness and the moral sentiments, accorded with the account which states that Bishop was always ready to perjure himself for the sake of gain, and to cheat in every way, while the smallness of combativeness equally agreed with his being a sneaking villain and an arrant coward.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

On the 4th of January, a memoir was read, on the unknown characters engraved on the rocks at Gebel el Mokattib, in the vicinity of Mount Sinai; in a letter addressed to the Secretary by John Belfour, Esq.

These singular and mysterious records, though not hitherto published, have long been a subject of curiosity and conjecture.

* Georg. iv. 511. † Phædo. ‡ Hist. Anim. v. 9. ‖ Hist. Anim. apud Aldrovand. ii. 343.

The best account published of their situation and general appearance is to be found in the journal of a certain "Prefetto of Egypt," from Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, published in the year 1772, by Robert, late Bishop of Clogher. Accurate copies of many of them were brought home, on their return from the East, by Lord Prudhoe and Major Felix: these, so far as we know, have not yet been made public; but a very numerous collection, previously made by the Rev. G. F. Grey, have been lithographed for the Royal Society of Literature, and will immediately appear in the next volume of its Transactions. Mr. Belfour's attempts to illustrate the inscriptions were founded upon a comparison of both these authorities.

1. The first object of the discussion was, to ascertain with what ancient language the inscriptions may be associated. The result of the inquiry on this point showed that these remarkable vestiges of antiquity are, as the Bishop of Clogher conjectured, for the most part, in the primitive Hebrew character,—that which the Talmudists call Cuthean, or ancient Samaritan; but blended with a mixture of the Chaldee, or present Hebrew character, used by the Jews since the Babylonish captivity; with Greek, &c.

2. In his second subject of inquiry, viz. the nature and probable import of these ancient monuments, Mr. Belfour confined his remarks to the exposition of those characters which appear the most prominently and frequently.

Most of the inscriptions begin with a monogram composed of three letters, usually connected, answering to the Hebrew characters אים. This symbol, or *abbreviatura*, is uniformly followed by four other characters, decidedly Cuthean or ancient Samaritan, which correspond to the letters מראם. Regarding these characters as a kind of key to the whole, Mr. B. endeavoured to find an appropriate meaning by applying to them the several rules of interpretation adopted in the Jewish Cabbala. Reflecting, further, on the *sanctity* of the mountains Sinai and Horeb, together with the holy exordium peculiar to the Orientalists in their writings, he found that the above-mentioned monogram (interpreted in conformity with the cabbalistic rule, which consists, 1st, in taking each particular letter of a word for an entire diction; 2dly, in forming one entire diction out of the initial of many,) may be with propriety interpreted—

אדוני יהו מבארך.

Be the Lord blessed! or some similar sentence of adoration of the Supreme Being; and that the Samaritan letters which constantly accompany it, (taking again each particular letter for an entire diction,) may read—

רם טוב רחום אלהים.

The good, the merciful high God; or words correspondently expressive of the attributes of the great Jehovah.

That this principle of interpretation is tenable, as applied to the inscriptions, was shown by applying it in the analysis of several of them. It is, however, but of partial application; for even if proved just with regard to the majority of the characters, it still leaves a great variety of anomalies to be accounted for. As tending to the solution of these, it was observed, that the Hebrew and all its dialects, that is to say, the Samaritan, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and perhaps the Phœnician, may be regarded as the same language; as such, therefore, in ancient times, the letters of the various alphabets, formed from one primitive character, might have been promiscuously used; at least, some combinations of the sort might have been admitted by general agreement; and it is only upon this ground that the characters belonging to different languages observable in the same inscription, are reconcilable to any philological rule. The demotic writing of the Egyptians offers an example strongly in favour of such an hypothesis.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a recent Meeting was read a communication, addressed to the Society by M. Douville, a French gentleman lately returned from South Africa; and who appears to have made an extraordinary and most successful journey into the interior of that country, behind the Portuguese settlements on the Congo, or Zaire.

M. Douville landed first at Benguela, in 1827, but shortly afterwards proceeded to Loando, and thence to the mouth of the river Bengo, or Zenza; the latter being the proper name, and the former only known to the Portuguese quite at its mouth. From this point he proceeded in a direction nearly east, examining the districts of Bengo, Icolo, Golungo, and Dembos, the latter an object of especial dread both to the natives of the adjoining provinces and to the Portuguese themselves, in consequence of a remarkable echo that repeats the peals of thunder, which, in the stormy season, are almost incessant, so as to produce a truly awful detonation. And here the traveller's constitution first sank under the fatigue and exposure to which he was subjected, and he was long detained by severe illness. His wife, also, who accompanied him, was here severely ill; but with a courage which deserved greater success—for ultimately she died in the country—she persisted in continuing the dangerous route.

The next provinces which M. Douville

examined were those of Ambacca and Pungo Andongo, the geological formation of which he describes as extraordinarily rent and torn by volcanic action, now extinct. And thence he turned directly south through Haco, Tamba, and Bailundo, independent provinces, occupied by a fierce, warlike people, from whom, however, he met with little molestation. He states, indeed, that almost everywhere he was better served and less obstructed in the independent, and, as they are called, savage districts, than in the Portuguese; the authorities in which last were uniformly jealous of him; while the bearers and guides whom he was enabled to procure from them were at the same time weaker, less enterprising, and less to be depended on in almost every particular.

From Bailundo, M. Douville was obliged to return to Benguela; but, after a very short repose, he again set forth, and proceeding S. E. first traversed the province of Nano, and thence arrived at Bihé, situate in 13 deg. 37 min. south latitude, and 20 deg. 14 min. east longitude from London. The general elevation of this country is considerable, being about 7000 feet above the level of the sea; all its rivers are rapid, and make a very loud noise in their beds; and a great variety of curious and previously unknown plants are found in it. M. Douville has brought back with him many specimens of these, and others he has drawn with great care.

From Bihé the route pursued was first N. and then towards the N. E., into the states of the Cunhinga. Thence M. Douville sent a large portion of his effects, under the care of native and Mulatto bearers, direct to Cassange, which was the point towards which he purposed ultimately proceeding, while he himself turned west, to examine a volcanic mountain on the confines between Libolo and Quisama, whence he was tempted to return to Loando for a short time, examining the provinces of Cambambé, Massangano, Muchima, and Quisama, on his way. These are all subject to the Portuguese, except Quisama, which, though maritime, has preserved its independence; and where the inhabitants, who suffer from a want of water in the dry season, have contrived a very singular sort of reservoir. A large tree, not the Adansonia, but called there "Imbondero," is abundant in the country, averaging 60 feet girth near the ground, and growing to the height of 100 feet, with spreading branches, and bearing a large fruit resembling a melon in consistence, but insipid in taste, and considerably larger. This tree, then, they cut over about 60 feet from the ground, and hollow out to a considerable depth, almost, indeed, to the ground, but without otherwise cutting it down, or stripping it of its branches, which continue to flourish; and the water received in the cavity in the rainy season constitutes a provision in the dry. These trees are also used, occasionally, as prisons; and criminals are sometimes starved to death in them.

From Loando, M. Douville proceeded to Ambriz; thence in a direction nearly east, to rejoin his bearers at Cassange; and from this point the most remarkable part of his journey commenced. Crossing the Zahire, (which he identified with the Couango, and ascertained to rise in the S. E., and not, as has been imagined, N. E. from its mouth, but which receives at the same time many and even very considerable confluents from the N. E.) he penetrated to the northward, visiting states of which the names even have been hitherto unknown,—ascertaining the existence and position (between 3 deg. and 5 deg. of south latitude, and 29 deg. and 30 deg. east longitude from London) of a great lake, called by the natives Couffoua, but which he considers to be the lake Maravi of our maps; in all respects resembling lake Asphaltes, or the Dead Sea, in its own properties, and surrounded by dark, fetid mountains, which are called "stinking" in the language of the country, (*mulunda gia caiba risumba*); thence crossing the equator in about 30 deg. east longitude, and gaining the parallel of 2 deg. north; but then, wasted by fatigue and disease, having lost his wife, turning again to the southwest, and reaching the coast near Ambriz. The entire circuit accomplished was about 2000 leagues; including a direct line of 400 leagues from the sea-coast; above 200 leagues farther than had ever before been accomplished, and to where the rivers flowed east.

M. Douville illustrated his communication by a great many drawings and sketches which he brought with him; and was warmly thanked by the meeting, and elected a foreign honorary member of the society by acclamation, on a motion to that effect being made by Mr. Barrow.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (PARIS).

At a recent Meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Cordier communicated a fresh notice from M. Rozet, upon certain physical phenomena observed in the environs of Algiers. M. Rozet had before several opportunities of observing, while in France, that under certain circumstances the atmospheric air has the property of presenting a twofold image of objects nearly in the same manner as the doubly refracting Iceland spar. During his continuance in Africa, the same phenomenon presented itself at different times in a very remarkable manner, and particularly at the camp of Staonetti, on the 27th of June 1830.

About ten o'clock in the morning the sky was peculiarly clear, and Reaumur's thermometer stood at twenty-one degrees, when, by the spectators observing the line of battle formed in front of the camp, two images were distinctly seen. The false image seemed of not more than half the brightness of the other, but was nevertheless perfectly well defined. It appeared elevated by about a quarter of the actual height of the objects themselves, and declined slightly to one side. The same refraction was observed with respect to detached individuals. Many of the Algerine tents which had fallen into the hands of the French, had on their summits spheres of tin supporting the crescent. Over each of these spheres a second in immediate contact with the first was perceived, and so strong was the deception, that it required a very nice observation to discover that there were not actually two. Whenever a south wind blows in the vicinity of Algiers, its effect upon the temperature of the air is violent and immediate. On the 17th of September, Reaumur's thermometer rose to thirty-nine degrees in the shade; the heat was then like that of a furnace, and both men and animals experienced great difficulty in breathing. Captain Boissel, who directed the works in the suburb of Babazon, remarked that persons in a state of intoxication, fell senseless. Those who were but half intoxicated, resisted for some time longer, but finally fell in their turn; while such as had but slightly indulged, experienced violent pains in the head, and were compelled to assume a sitting posture. Fortunately this wind never continues for more than twenty-four hours in succession, or it would be productive of very serious injury. In the climate of Algiers storms are of rare occurrence, yet in the course of 1830 several were experienced. On the evening of the 8th of September, the sky towards the south was heavily charged with the electric fluid, the whole horizon appeared on fire, and the thunder rolled without intermission. At this time, above the flag-staves within the city of Algiers, as well as upon the neighbouring forts, a strong pale light was observed, which continued for half an hour. Several officers, who were walking upon the terrace of the fort of Babazon, were astonished to perceive the hairs on each other's heads to stand erect, and bright scintillations issuing from them. Upon raising their hands towards their heads the same luminous appearance was seen above the fingers, which disappeared when their hands were again lowered. During the whole time the storm lasted, nervous affections, together with a lassitude of the whole frame, and particularly of the legs, were universally experienced.

At the Academy of Sciences, also, M. Majendie has delivered a verbal report of his visit to Sunderland. In addition to the circumstances stated in his letter from that place, he said that the most striking phenomenon of the Cholera is the almost total stoppage of the circulation of the blood, the action of the heart being reduced to not more than ten or twelve pulsations in a minute. To this he attributed the black or blue appearance of the extremities, and the imminent danger of placing the patient in an upright position, which not unfrequently produced instant death, as thereby the passage of the blood to the head is rendered extremely difficult. This effect is the same in both sexes and at every age. The principal cause of the extensive ravages of the disease he supposed to be the horrible state of poverty of the lower orders. "There are," he said, "three parishes in Sunderland, two being situated on the heights, and the third in a damp position on the borders of a river. The two former contain upwards of 800 spacious houses, in which all the comfort that civilization can suggest, or affluence procure, is to be found, and consequently scarcely a single case has occurred in them; but in the lower town, occupied by 17,000 inhabitants, of whom 14,000 are in a state of pauperism, and the objects of parochial relief, the ravages have been carried to the extent recorded in the public prints." This part of Sunderland he described as consisting of nothing but an assemblage of alleys, scarcely four feet wide, each room in which rarely exceeds ten feet square, containing a whole family huddled together day and night, and the walls of which are rendered black by the smoke of the coal fires with which they there cook their scanty meals, the whole forming a picture of wretchedness, filth, and poverty, which, accustomed as he has been from his professional duties to visit the abodes of human misery, he could not have believed to exist in any part of civilized Europe. The evil, he stated, was increased by the atrocious practice of farming out the poor; though, indeed, the poor-house was even worse than these private dwellings, hundreds of paupers of both sexes being crowded within it, and annually subject to the attacks of typhus and scarlet fevers and the measles. M. Majendie lamented that the popular prejudice against dissection was so great, that the faculty had not been able to obtain permission to open the body of a single person who had died of the Cholera. He expressed satisfaction at the liberal assistance and attention he had received from his professional brethren both in London and Sunderland. He also approved of the judicious conduct of the British Government in refraining from all rigorous measures for pre-

venting communication by land; and as to the quarantine adopted for the vessels, it was, he said, merely nominal, as the ships were stationed at not more than twenty or thirty feet from the land, and the crews had every facility of going ashore at night. Slight, however, as this restraint is, it has caused such a stagnation of business in the port of Sunderland, that hundreds have been thrown out of employ; and new causes of poverty having resulted, the number of cases of Cholera has been augmented. M. Majendie considers that the fatal effect of this disease has been considerably augmented by the precautions taken on the continent to prevent its progress.

VARIETIES.

Population of Great Britain.—The population returns have been just printed by order of Parliament. From the summary of this document we find that the population of England was, in 1801, 8,331,434; in 1811, 9,538,827; being an increase of 14½ per cent. In 1821, 11,261,437, being an increase of 17½ per cent.; and in 1831, 13,089,339—an increase of 16 per cent. The increase within the last thirty years has been 4,757,904. The summary of the annual value of real property in England was 49,744,622*l.*; in Wales, 2,158,801*l.*; and in Scotland, 6,652,655*l.*, making a total of 58,551,078*l.* The population of Wales stands thus: in 1801, 541,546; in 1811, 611,788; in 1821, 717,438; and in 1831, 805,236. That of Scotland as follows: in 1801, 1,599,068; in 1811, 1,805,688; in 1821, 2,093,456; and in 1831, 2,365,807. The summary of Great Britain is as follows: In 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,609,864, being an increase of 15½ per cent.; in 1821, 14,391,631, an increase of 14 per cent.; and in 1831, 16,537,398, an increase of 15 per cent. In 1801 the number of females in Great Britain was 5,492,356; in 1811, 6,269,650, an increase of 14-15 per cent.; in 1821, 7,254,613, an increase of 15-71 per cent.; and in 1831, 8,375,780, an increase of 15-45 per cent. The population of London (that is the metropolis) was in 1801, 864,845; in 1811, 1,009,546; in 1821, 1,220,694; and in 1831, 1,474,069; males, 684,441; females, 789,628.

The new Coal Act.—The new coal act came into operation on the 1st of January. It is enacted after that day that no quantity less than 560 lbs. of coals are to be sold without being weighed by the vendor, under the penalty of any sum not exceeding 5*l.* A weighing-machine is to be kept at all the station-houses and watch-houses, provided by the overseers of the different parishes, who are to keep them in proper repair, under a penalty of any sum not exceeding 10*l.* Dealers selling one sort of coal for another are liable to a penalty of 10*l.* Carmen are to weigh coals if required. If there is a deficiency in the weight, the penalty is any sum not exceeding 10*l.* If the difference of weight should exceed 224 lbs., then the penalty is any sum not exceeding 50*l.* A weighing-machine is to be carried in all carts or waggons. If any carman drive the coals away without weighing them, if required by the purchaser, the penalty is 20*l.* and not less than 5*l.* Penalties incurred by carmen may be recovered of their employers. Magistrates may proceed by summons for the recovery of penalties. Magistrates may summon witnesses to give evidence, if thought necessary, and they are liable to a penalty of 25*l.* for non-attendance. Magistrates have the power, on conviction, to give any of the penalty to the informer, not exceeding one-half, as they may think fit. Parties convicted before any magistrate have the right of appeal to the quarter sessions.

Hackney Coach Act.—The chief benefit that the public will at once derive from the reformed law (which has just come into operation) is in the reduction and simplification of the fares. The additional 6*d.* charged on every two completed miles sets all calculation at defiance, when reckoning one fare for a course comprehending two or three separate known distances. An ingenious person has demonstrated that he could go a certain distance cheaper by hiring two vehicles than continuing to employ one! Nothing could be more absurd than such a mode of charging; the rate should have been less rather than more, for the coach lost no time in standing, as between different short fares: the advantage was wholly in favour of the driver. The charge, however, will be by the mile, as before—namely, 1*s.* for the first, or any distance less than a mile, and 6*d.* for every half mile beyond; but the additional 6*d.* on every two miles completed is by the new law abolished: and the charge by the hour will be 1*s.* for the first half hour, and 6*d.* for every fifteen minutes completed, or any fractional part of fifteen minutes throughout the whole course; there will, therefore, be a considerable saving to the public on all fares above two miles, or one hour. All one-horse carriages are only entitled to two-thirds of those rates. The option of going by the mile or the hour remains with the driver; but it is very likely to be trans-

ferred to the hirer by consent when the licences are unlimited. Fares *à la minute* are certainly preferable to those by the mile, as every one carries (or may carry) a time-measurer in his pocket; but the distance by the mile is so difficult to hit exactly, when the hirer is required to go an irregular course, that dispute or extortion most frequently follows. The act also provides that no back-fare is to be demanded, for conveyance to any distance within three miles of the General Post Office.

Cholera.—The Central Board of Health has published the following important sanitary recommendations:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 19, 1832.—The Central Board of Health most earnestly exhort Magistrates, Overseers, and all the authorities of parishes in the North of England, to abstain as much as possible from the removal of paupers, whenever their state of health is attended with suspicious circumstances. They further recommend, that the health of all paupers and vagrants, who may come into any parish, may be most carefully attended to, and if any of them should be afflicted with symptoms of disease, that they may be lodged separately and supplied with medical attendants and every thing necessary. In cases of disease, it will be advisable also, that their bedding and clothes should be placed in an oven or stove, heated to 212 degrees of Fahrenheit, or immersed in boiling water, as the most effectual means of disinfection, &c.

'By order of the Board,

"(Signed) W. Maclean, Secretary."

The National Debt.—The following has been published officially:—

"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10 George IV. c. 27, s. 1. that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof for the year ending the 10th day of October, 1831, by the sum of 27,537*l.* 18s. 11d.

"The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 5th day of January, 1832, and the 5th day of April, 1832.

"S. Higham, Comptroller-General."

"National Debt Office, Jan. 10, 1832."

Literature and Art.—By a Paper just issued by Mr. Bent, containing Lists of the New Books and principal Engravings published in London during the past year, it appears that the number of New Books is about 1100, exclusive of New Editions, Pamphlets, or Periodicals, being fifty less than in the year 1830. The number of Engravings is ninety-two (including fifty portraits,) eighteen of which are engraved in the line manner, fifty mezzotint, ten chalk, five lithograph, six aquatint, and three etchings. The number of Engravings published in 1830, was 107, (including forty-nine portraits,) viz. twenty-three in line, fifty-seven mezzotint, ten chalk, four lithograph, and thirteen aquatint.

British Cottons.—It appears, from recent returns, that the weight of cotton wool imported in the year 1831, amounted to 263,000,000 lbs. 245,000,000 of which were spun; that the weight of sheep's wool imported was 20,000,000lbs., and native grown was about 160,000,000lbs.; that the weight of all kinds of silk imported was 3,000,000lbs.; and that the weight of flax is 120,000,000lbs.; and hemp imported is 60,000,000lbs. Thus there is cotton wool used, 245 millions of lbs.; sheep's wool, 180; silk, 3; flax, 120; hemp, 60 millions; the four last being 663 millions together, and the cotton alone 245 millions.

Press in India.—A Parliamentary paper has been published, containing the number of the periodical publications and printing-presses under the licence or sanction of the British Government at the several Presidencies:—Bengal—European publications in 1814, 1; 1820, 5; and 1830, 31; Native publications in 1814, not any; 1820, not any; 1830, 8. Fort St. George,—European, 1814, 5; 1820, 8; 1830, 8; Native, not any. Bombay,—European, 1814, 4; 1820, 4; 1830, 12; Native, 1814, not any; 1820, 2; 1830, 4. Bengal,—European printing-presses, 1830, 5; Native printing-presses, 1830, 1. Fort St. George,—European, 1830, 2; Native, not any. Bombay,—European, 1830, 6; Native, 2.

Fortifications of the Netherlands.—The following is the return of the total sums contributed by Great Britain for the erection of fortifications in the Netherlands, or towards the defence and incorporation of the Belgic provinces with Holland, in fulfilment of the additional articles of the convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands, dated the 13th of August 1814, showing the total amount contributed by Great Britain under each of the stipulations contained in the first of these articles:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Compensation to Sweden for rights in the colonies ceded by that country . . .	1,000,000	0	0
2. Erections and repairs of fortifications in the Netherlands	1,999,999	10	10
3. Russian loan raised in Holland; interest, 1,465,876*l.* 18s. 2d. sinking fund, 337,929*l.* 7s. 3d. making	1,803,806	5	5
Total	4,803,805	16	3

In addition to the sum stated under the second head (1,999,999*l.* 10s. 10d.), it appears, upon examination of the accounts of the commissariat, from the 13th of June 1814, to 24th of June 1816, that payments were made out of the military chest of the

British army in the Netherlands and France, to the amount of 223,669*l.* 5s. 3d. for the erection of fortifications in the Netherlands; and a farther sum of 9,800*l.* 17s. 7d. has been paid by the Ordnance for the pay and allowances of the engineer officer employed in superintending the works on the part of Great Britain.

Bills of Mortality.—Christenings and burials within the City of London and bills of mortality, from December 15th 1830, to December 13th 1831:—

CHRISTENED.

Males	14,217
Females	14,046
Total	28,263

BURIED.

Males	12,769
Females	12,568
Total	25,337

whereof have died,

Under two years	7,812
Between two and five	3,647
Five and ten	1,031
Ten and twenty	934
Twenty and thirty	1,649
Thirty and forty	1,968
Forty and fifty	2,175
Fifty and sixty	2,169
Sixty and seventy	2,237
Seventy and eighty	1,786
Eighty and ninety	825
Ninety and one hundred	191
One hundred	1
One hundred and one	1
One hundred and five	1

Increase in the burials reported this year, 3,692.

Public Income and Expenditure.—An account of the public Income and Expenditure for the years 1827, 8, 9, and 30, has been published by authority of Parliament. From this document, which goes fully into the details of the various branches connected with the subject, we have made the following selections:—

Customs and Excise in 1827 amounted to 39,932,619*l.* 3s. 8¼d.; in 1828, to 41,727,779*l.* 12s. 0½d.; in 1829, to 40,059,983*l.* 10s. 5d.; and in 1830, to 39,344,482*l.* 12s. 8d.

The Stamps were in 1827, 7,020,506*l.* 4s. 0¼d.; in 1828, 7,317,609*l.* 7s. 11½d.; in 1829, 7,285,976*l.* 1s. 7½d.; and in 1830, 7,248,083*l.* 14s. 6d.

Assessed and Land Taxes in 1827, 5,083,714*l.* 11s. 0¼d.; in 1828, 5,162,873*l.* 9s. 8½d.; in 1829, 5,206,392*l.* 1s. 3d.; in 1830, 5,294,870*l.* 6s. 10½d.

Post Office in 1827, 2,190,357*l.* 3s. 10d.; in 1828, 2,207,998*l.* 11s. 5d.; in 1829, 2,184,667*l.* 2s. 4d.; in 1830, 2,212,206*l.* 5s. 6¼d.

To these are added Crown Lands and other ordinary revenues and resources, making the grand total of income in 1827, 55,285,626*l.* 16s. 7d.; in 1828, 57,485,596*l.* 2s. 7½d.; in 1829, 55,824,802*l.* 0s. 1½d.; in 1830, 54,840,190*l.* 0s. 4¾d.

The revenue charges of collection were—In 1827, 3,270,476*l.* 16s. 8d¾.; in 1828, 3,225,638*l.* 12s. 0½d.; in 1829, 3,118,102*l.* 17s. 8d.; in 1830, 3,014,224*l.* 11s. 4¼d.; showing, between 1827 and 1830, a decrease of 256,251*l.* 5s. 4¼d.

Public Debt—In 1827, 29,262,481*l.* 10s. 11¾d.; in 1828, 29,189,976*l.* 12s. 6¾d.; in 1829, 29,153,602*l.* 1s. 3d.; in 1830, 28,476,606*l.* 1s. 7d.; a decrease of 785,875*l.* 9s. 4¾d.

Civil Government—In 1827, 1,621,239*l.* 4s. 8½d.; in 1828, 1,598,028*l.* 6s. 9d.; in 1829, 1,596,899*l.* 17s. 4½d.; in 1830, 1,578,967*l.* 19s. 0½d.; a decrease of 42,271*l.* 5s. 8d.

Justice—In 1827, 1,023,950*l.* 5s. 0½d.; in 1828, 1,000,592*l.* 18s. 6d.; in 1829, 1,004,598*l.* 18s. 4d.; in 1830, 993,678*l.* 2s. 2¼d.; a decrease of 32,272*l.* 2s. 10¼d.

Diplomatic—In 1827, 433,250*l.* 16s. 11d.; in 1828, 428,011*l.* 13s. 7d.; in 1829, 403,538*l.* 5s. 2d.; in 1830, 375,625*l.* 2s. 10¾d.; a decrease of 57,625*l.* 14s. 0¼d.

Army—In 1827, 8,194,506*l.* 19s. 11½d.; in 1828, 8,049,939*l.* 8s. 3½d.; in 1829, 7,769,178*l.* 12s. 4½d.; in 1830, 7,432,294*l.* 15s. 1½d.

Ordnance—In 1827, 1,649,972*l.*; in 1828, 1,596,150*l.*; in 1829, 1,728,908*l.*; in 1830, 1,689,444*l.*

Navy—In 1827, 6,125,850*l.* 0s. 7d.; in 1828, 5,995,965*l.* 7s. 7d.; in 1829, 5,878,794*l.* 11s. 11d.; in 1830, 5,594,955*l.* 5s. 8d.

Total Forces—In 1827, 15,970,327*l.* 0s. 6½d.; in 1828, 15,642,054*l.* 15s. 10½d.; in 1829, 15,376,881*l.* 4s. 3½d.; in 1830, 14,716,694*l.* 0s. 9½d.; a decrease of 1,253.632*l.* 19s. 9d.

The Grand Total—In 1827, 55,734,534*l.* 4s. 6¾d.; in 1828, 54,836,901*l.* 10s. 9¼d.; in 1829, 54,348,875*l.* 9s. 8½d.; in 1830, 53,011,533*l.* 3s. 5½d.; a decrease of 2,767,895*l.* 10s. 3¾d.; from which is to be deducted an increase in other articles of 44,894*l.* 9s. 2½d. showing a total decrease in the national expenditure since 1827 of 2,723,001*l.* 1s. 1¼d.

Imports and Exports.—In the year ended 5th January, 1831, the total official value of Imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 46,245,241*l.* The total official value of Exports, to 69,691,302*l.*; viz. of British and Irish produce and manufactures, 61,140,865*l.*; of foreign and colonial merchandize, 8,550,437*l.*

Spirits.—The quantity of spirits put into bond in the five years ending 5th January,

1831, was, in Scotland, 27,500,000, and in Ireland, 29,100,000 imperial gallons. Of the Scots spirits in the same period, 22,600,000 gallons were taken out on payment of duty, and 4,300,000 for exportation or ship stores. Of the Irish spirits, 27,000,000 were taken out on payment of duty, and 106,000 for exportation or ship stores. The amount of leakage on the 26,900,000 gallons of Scots spirits, was 119,000 gallons, or one 230 part. On 27,000,000 gallons Irish spirits, the leakage was 106,000.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Ancient Medal.—An interesting discovery was last year made in the Isle of Taman: the proprietor of an estate, living at the extremity of the Bay of that name, found, after a heavy rain, a small silver medal, presenting on one side the bust of Hercules, clothed with the lion's skin, and on the other, in a square let into the metal, the head of a horse, with the legend Σινδιον. This valuable relic, beautifully executed, and in perfect preservation, is evidently connected with the Sindi, a tribe of the Caucasus, who, according to the ancient geographers, inhabited the shores of the Black Sea, and the most advanced mountains of the Caucasian ridge in the vicinity of Anapa. Many Greek colonies were established in the country of the Sindi, such as Gorgippia, Hermoniassa, &c. It was, probably, in one of those cities that the newly discovered medal was struck.

Efficacy of common Holly in Intermittent Fevers.—In one of our former numbers we mentioned, under our notice of the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, a memoir of Dr. E. Rousseau, upon the efficacy of the leaves of the common holly (Ilex Aquifolium) in the treatment of intermittent fevers. This physician has just published his own observations upon the subject, as well as those which have been furnished by many individuals distinguished for hospital and private practice. All agree in acknowledging this indigenous plant to be a most powerful succedaneum for quinquina and sulphate of quinine. Many experiments, indeed, reported in this work, prove that holly may be justly considered superior to the quinquine itself. We congratulate M. Rousseau on having called attention to a means which frees the poorer class of society from the effects of the exorbitant monopoly of this exotic product. Holly may always be procured at a very trifling price: it is found in every district in France, and may be gathered and used at all seasons of the year with equal success. This benevolent physician has also succeeded, by his perseverance, in detaching its active principle from the holly, to which he has given the name of Ilicine, a discovery which will be productive of very important results in medicine.

Instance of Longevity.—As one of the most remarkable instances of longevity may be cited John Chiossick, who died at the advanced age of 117 years, in the receptacle for Invalids, at Murano, near Venice, May 22nd 1820. He was born at Vienna, and when only eight years of age entered as a fifer in the Austrian regiment of Stahrenberg. He fought under the Emperor Charles VI. against the Turks, in Hungary, during the reign of Maria Theresa, in 1741, against Prussia, against the French, in Bohemia, in 1742, and served, in 1744, in the wars of the Low Countries. At this period he quitted the Austrian army to enter into the service of the Republic of Venice, and was engaged in several naval expeditions, particularly in that against the Turks, commanded by General Emo. On the 1st of May 1797, he was admitted into the Receptacle for Invalids, at Murano, where he continued till his death. According to this account, John Chiossick continued for eighty-seven years in effective service; and if to these be added the twenty-three years spent in his last retreat, 110 years of his life will be found to have been spent in the capacity of a common soldier. This instance is unique in military history. The severe privations and fatigues which he necessarily experienced during his numerous services by sea and land, in no respect altered his good constitution, and he preserved to the last the cheerfulness of his disposition. Exempt from the influence of every violent passion, he was distinguished for great simplicity of manners and remarkable temperance. The father of this veteran reached his 105th year, and his paternal uncle lived to the age of 107.

Pompeii.—During the progress of the excavations in the Casa del Fanno, on the 24th of October last, a large painting in mosaic, of extraordinary beauty, was discovered. It is about 16 ft. 8 in. in width, and 8 ft. in height; and the human figures which it depicts are half the size of life. The King of Naples went to inspect it, in company with his sisters, and expressed himself in the highest degree delighted with the acquisition of so splendid a specimen of ancient art.

Egyptian Obelisk.—Letters from Luxor (in Egypt), of the 5th of Sept. state that a great number of labourers were employed in

removing the obelisk presented to France. This obelisk is 80 feet high, and weighs 551,405 lbs. or 246 tons, including the encasement in wood. The base is 7 feet square. In order to form the road for conveying it to the vessel, it is necessary to pull down forty-five houses, cut through two sand-hills, nearly 100 feet high, and level the ground for 550 yards in length.

New Variety of Man.—M. Dureau de la Malle has read, at the Academy des Sciences, a note upon the new variety of human species. This variety is found among the inhabitants of Upper Egypt; it is characterised by the position of the ears, which is higher up than in any other species. The head, towards the region of the temples, is much more depressed than in our species, which causes, according to M. Malle, the more elevated position of the ear. This elevation in the heads of some mummies which he examined, was from one to two half-inches, compared with the heads of Europeans. According to these characteristics, he proposes creating in the Caucasian race a new variety, or sub-species, to be named the Egyptian, and to which the branches nearest in resemblance are the Hebrew race, and then the Phœnician and Arabic.

Patents in America.—By an official document laid before Congress, it appears that no less than six thousand inventions have been secured by patent since the establishment of the Patent Office in 1793. The plough has been made to undergo 124 improvements; 119 threshing machines have been invented. That great problem, the extraction of butter from cream, without fatigue to the operator, has been solved in eighty ways by the inventors of eighty churns; and the laundress has been allowed her choice out of 125 washing machines; 123 machines have been invented for making nails; the number of new spinning machines exceeds 100; the number of improvements in the loom is 73; and in the manufacture of hats 43; the number of steam engines exceeds 100; that of stoves is nearly the same; there have been 42 new ways contrived for manufacturing combs; 4 new machines for paring apples have been invented, and 3 gridirons; pencil-cases, ramrods, razors, and suspenders have each been subjected to various improvements. An invention has been patented under the name of "dog-power," another termed an "elevator of pots and kettles," and a third, destined for a useful domestic purpose, under the sonorous Greek name of "Hæmagalactophorus."

American Silk.—The Americans are making great progress in the growth of silk. The people of the United States are untaxed, and their internal trade not only unrestricted, but protected by high duties on imported goods. How different is the case in England! Here we are not only prohibited from growing tobacco, for instance, for our own use, but are absolutely obliged, if we have it at all, to buy it of foreigners, and pay a duty on it to the Government of about 600 per cent. Things are managed differently in America. There the exertions, industry, and ingenuity of the people are unfettered, and the results are perfectly astonishing. The annual value of the product of the raw silk, in the United States, now considerably exceeds half a million of dollars, the chief part being produced by the spare labour of a few women and children in the small towns of the State of Connecticut. It is possible that in the next year, the ultimate product of American silk may hardly fall short of 2,000,000 dollars, and it may become 15,000,000, without injuriously affecting labour, land, or property appropriated to other purposes — simply through the application of a little time (which is now wasted) in a wholesome and highly interesting employment; one that is eminently calculated to give the youthful mind a sound direction, and lay the foundation for habits of industry and economy which cannot easily be shaken.

Crime in France.—Out of every 100 persons accused, 61 are regularly condemned. Out of the whole population, one in every 4,460 inhabitants is accused. In every 100 crimes, 25 are against the person, 75 against property. Experience shows that the number of murders is annually nearly the same; and what is still more singular, that the instruments, or means employed, are also in the same proportion. The inclination to crime is at its *maximum* in *man* about the age of 25; in *woman*, 5 years later. The proportion of men and women accused is 4 to 1.—*Revue Encyclopédique.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

Planting Potatoes whole.—A correspondent of the "Gardener's Magazine," writing upon the above question, recommends that potatoes should be planted whole; and adds —"As a testimony, I will state an experiment of mine in 1828. I planted four plants, containing two eyes to each; four, the crowns containing, perhaps, five or six eyes each; four small whole potatoes (what are here termed chats); four large whole ones (or what are termed ware potatoes). Now, for the weight of the produce of each kind: the

produce of the first four roots weighed 8 lbs. that of the second four, 11 lbs. that of the third four, 15 lbs. that of the fourth four, 16 lbs. I think this will make clear to any one, that the reverse of what is generally followed ought to be practised, namely, to plant crowns, or whole potatoes, in lieu of a plant with two eyes. This is even the second trial I have made, and found it the same; but I was not so particular in the first experiment as in the second, having determined by my eye, the difference was so obvious. I think this of the greatest importance to the agriculturist. If it hold good for an acre, what a difference in the produce! The object of a little extra seed bears no comparison to the extra produce; and besides, the làbour of cutting is saved.

The "Journal Etranger" gives the following economical mode of procuring early potatoes:—Towards the end of February or the beginning of March, prepare a bed of fresh manure; cover it with sand, or very light earth, to the depth of about two or three inches. When the bed shall have become heated, cover the whole of its surface with peelings of potatoes, cut thicker than when the root is intended for culinary use. Place the peelings with the skin upwards, and all in contact; cover them with light earth, from two to three inches deep. This hotbed is to be treated in the same way as others destined for forcing early crops; viz. to be covered with matting, exposed at proper hours to the air and sun, and to be frequently watered. Vegetation will quickly proceed. When the plants shall have attained the height of from three to four inches, transplant them into borders four or five inches apart every way. Three years' experience have given the writer confidence in asserting that the crop will be earlier than any other. The species chosen should be those which come first to maturity; and the peelings should be cut from the finest and best-formed roots.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Robert William Sievier, of Southampton-row, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in the making or manufacturing of cables, ropes, whale fishing, and other lines, lathe and rigger bands, bags and purses, part of which said improved articles are applicable to other useful purposes.

Cornelius March Payne, of Stratford, in the parish of West Ham in the county of Essex, Silk Printer, for certain improvements in printing silk, cotton, and other goods or fabrics.

Claude Marie Savoye, of Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, Merchant, for an improvement or improvements in mills or machines for grinding or reducing grain and other substances.

Abraham Adolp Moser, of Canterbury-row, Kennington Road, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in certain descriptions of fire-arms. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Thomas Alcock, of the parish of Claines, in the county of Worcester, Lace Manufacturer, for certain improvements in machinery already in use for the manufacture of bobbin net lace.

Isaac Strombom, of Old Broad-street, in the city of London, Merchant, for a medicinal composition or embrocation for the cure, relief, or prevention of external and internal complaints, which composition or embrocation may, alone, or with certain alterations, be beneficially used as an internal medicine.

Daniel Ledsam, Manufacturer, and William Jones, Screw Manufacturer, both of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for certain improvements in machinery for making pins, rivets, wood-screws, and nails.

Henry Gore, of Manchester, Machine Maker, for an improvement in the machines commonly called by spinners, "throstle machines," and spinning frames, which machines operate by spindles and flyers; and bobbin for spinning or twisting yarn or threads.

Pierrepont Greaves, of Chorley, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, for a method or methods of making ornamental or fancy cotton yarns and threads, applicable to the making, sewing, or embroidering cotton and other fabrics.

John Christopher Tobias Kreeft, of Old Bond-street, in the city of London, Merchant, for an improved apparatus for shaping plates of metal, and for manufacturing various articles therefrom. Communicated to him by Stephen Von Keesz, and Moritz Von Ischoffen, foreigners residing abroad.

Samuel Hall, of Basford, in the county of Nottingham, Cotton Manufacturer, for an improved piston and valve for steam, gas, and other engines; also an improved method of enbricating the pistons, piston rods, and valves or cocks of such engines, and of condensing the steam, and supplying water to the boilers of such steam engines as are wrought by a vacuum produced by condensation.

Benedict Nott, of Liverpool, Esq., for certain improvements in the construction of a furnace or furnaces for generating heat, and in the apparatus for the application of heat to various useful purposes, being further improvements upon a patent obtained by the petitioner, dated November 4, 1830. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Malcolm Muir, of Hutchinson Town, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for preparing boards for flooring and other purposes.

Robert Walter Wingfield, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Brass Founder, for certain improvements in the construction of bedsteads, one or more of which said improvements is or are likewise applicable to other articles.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Annual Biography and Obituary for 1832, Vol. XVI. 8vo. 15s.

Lord Byron's Life and Works, in 14 vols. Vol. I. fcap. 5s.

National Library, No. XIII.—Lives of Celebrated Travellers, Vol. III. 12mo. 6s.

Nicolas's Memoirs of Lady Jane Grey, 8vo. 15s.

Private Correspondence of David Garrick, Vol. II. 4to. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Maund's Botanic Garden, or Magazine of Hardy Flowering Plants, Part VII. and No. 85.

Botanic Annual for 1832, crown 8vo. 15s.

EDUCATION.

The Gospel of St. John, in French, by Fenton, 12mo. 4s.

Rev. H. J. Tayler's Eton Greek Grammar, translated into English, 12mo. 4s.

Fenton's French Genders made Easy, 18mo. 6d.

Fenton's French Speaker, 12mo. 4s.

Hall's Rudiments of Latin Grammar, 12mo. 3s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Stewart's Practice in Bankruptcy, 12mo. 6s.

MEDICAL.

Hooper on the Uterus, 4to. 3*l.* 3s.

Dendy on the Phenomena of Dreams, &c. 18mo. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXVI.—Treatise on Porcelain and Glass, fcap. 6s.

Kearsley's Tax Tables for 1831-2, 1s.

Williams's Abstracts of the Acts for 1831, 8vo. 7s.

The Mother's Book, by Mrs. Child, rl. 18mo. 4s.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXV.—Plutarch, Vol. III. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Select Library, Vol. V.—Stewart's Visit to the South Seas, abridged by Rev. W. Ellis, 12mo. 6s.

Burn on Emigration, 12mo. 6s.

Hansard's Debates, Third Series, Vol. V. 2nd Vol. of the Session of 1831, royal 8vo. 1*l.* 10s. and 1*l.* 13s. 6d.

Mrs. Hofland's Elizabeth and Beggar Boys, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Dublin Delineated, in Twenty-six Views of the principal Public Buildings, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Wood on Rail-Roads, 2nd edit. 8vo. 18s.

Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, Vol. VI. 8vo. 18s.

Chambers's Scottish Jests, 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Le Talisman, 1832, 12s.

Lyell's Geology, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

Acland's Illustrations of the Vaudois, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. India proofs, 15s.

Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels, Prints 2 vols. royal 8vo. 4*l.* 4s. India proofs, 2 vols. royal 4to. 7*l.* 7s. proofs before letters, 10*l.* 10s.

Cecil's Three Discourses on Practical Subjects, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Selection of Fables in French, with interlinear Translation and Notes, by Fenton. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Rev. J. Scott's Narrative of the Plague, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Hoyle made Familiar, by E. Trevor, Esq. 24mo. 2s. 6d. with case, 3s. in roan 3s. 6d.

The Producing-Man's Companion, 18mo. 1s. and 1s. 3d.

Parson's Horn Book, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Stories of Travels in Turkey, 12mo. 5s.

Martin's Mensuration, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Republic of Letters, a Selection in Poetry and Prose, Vol. I. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Knights of the Round Table, First Series, royal 18mo. 5s.

A Companion to the Endless Amusements, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

The New Sphinx, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

The Hive, 18mo. 3s. and 5s.

Stories from Natural History, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Eugene Aram, by the Author of "Pelham," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Probation and other Tales, by the Author of "Selwyn," "Tales of the Moors," &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Standard Novels, Vol. XI.—Hungarian Brothers, by Anna Maria Porter, 12mo. 6s.

The Modern Novelists, with Prefatory Remarks, 50 vols. post 8vo. 15*l.*

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. VII.—Joseph Andrews, fcap. 5s.

Legends and Stories of Ireland, by Samuel Lover, 12mo. 2nd edit. 6s.

The Opera, by the Authoress of "Manners of the Day," 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Norman Abbey, a Tale of Sherwood Forest, by a Lady, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

POETRY.

Catherine of Cleves, and Hernani, Tragedies translated by Lord Leveson Gower, 8vo. 8s.

THEOLOGY.

Saturday Evening, by the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm," 8vo.

Hints to a Clergyman's Wife, or Female Parochial Duties practically illustrated, 12mo.

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Arnold's Sermons, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

A Practical Exposition of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, by H. Belfrage, DD. 12mo. 7s.

Brown's Self-interpreting Bible, demy 4to. 2*l.* 5s.

Hincher's Sacred Imagery, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Maitland's Discourses on the Humanity of Christ, 12mo. 6s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Observations on the Mussulmanns of India, by Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

LITERARY REPORT.

Some further specimens of the rich native humour, and curious store of anecdote, which have given popularity to the two volumes of Sir Jonah Barrington's "Personal Sketches of his Own Times," are promised in a third volume of the same work, which has been just completed by the author.

"Legends and Traditions of the Castles of England." A work with this title is, we are informed, in course of preparation, by Mr. Roscoe and Mr. Leitch Ritchie, authors of the "Landscape and Heath's Picturesque Annuals;" and is to be published by subscription, in Twelve Monthly Parts, with Engravings. It is proposed to comprise, not only a genuine narrative of the fortunes of the English Castles, but, in a more particular manner, the events of what may be termed their private history, founded upon legends and traditions.

Mr. Ainsworth is preparing for publication, "Observations on the Pestilential Cholera, as it appeared at Sunderland in the months of November and December; and on the Measures which were taken for its Prevention and Cure.

"The Mythology of the Hindus, with Notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes who inhabit the Two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands," by Charles Coleman, Esq.

A new literary Annual, entitled the "Aurora Borealis," to be conducted by Members of the Society of Friends, is announced at Newcastle. The prospectus speaks, with proper exultation, of the progress of literary taste, and the increase of literary talent among the youth of that Society.

"Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey," chiefly for the use of Schools and Young Persons, are announced; to consist of Extracts from his History of Brazil, Life of Nelson, Espriella's Letters, Book of the Church, &c.

The two remaining volumes of the "Tour of a German Prince," with a Portrait; containing, *inter alia*, his Observations on the Society and Manners of the Metropolis, &c.

Mr. Wood is preparing for the press "a complete Illustration of the Lepidopterous Insects of Great Britain."

"A Manual of the History of Philosophy," from the last German edition of Tennemann, by the Rev. Arthur Johnson.

"The Journal of a Tour, in the years 1828-9, through Styria, Carniola, and Italy," whilst accompanying the late Sir Humphry Davy, by Dr. Tobbeir.

"Keightley's Mythology of Greece and Italy," abridged for the use of the junior classes in schools.

"The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, &c. Chronicle for the year 1831," is in the press.

Messrs. Vizetelly, Branston, and Co. announce the "Georgian Era;" comprising Memoirs of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain from the Accession of George the First to the Demise of George the Fourth. The work is to occupy four volumes, and to comprise Twelve Hundred Lives, embellished with Portraits on steel and wood.

"A Clinical Report of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, with Observations on the Deaf and Dumb," by J. H. Curtis, Esq., is about to be published.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

DR. TURNER, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

To the names of Middleton, Heber, and James, already inserted in our obituary, is now unhappily to be added that of Dr. J. M. Turner, as another victim to the fatal climate of India, and the labours and anxieties of a diocese which might very properly be divided into four. Dr. Turner was indebted to no adventitious circumstances for the high station he held in the English Church, as his father died while he was yet young, and left his family but moderately provided for. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished by the notice and friendship of Dean Jackson, and passed his academical examinations with great credit. Immediately after taking his degree of B. A., which he did at an earlier age than usual, he became private tutor in the Marquis of Donegal's family, and was afterwards at Eton for many years with Lord Belfast and Lord Chichester, and subsequently with the present Lord Castlereagh, and was very much in the confidence of his Lordship's numerous connexion, especially of his grandfather, the late Lord Londonderry, and his father, the nobleman who still holds that title, with whom he spent some time at Vienna. It was this connexion which made him known to Lord Ellenborough, through whose recommendation he was afterwards promoted to the see of Calcutta. In 1823 he was presented to the vicarage of Abingdon, whence he removed in 1824 to the rectory of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, to which he was presented by the late Lord Liverpool. On settling there he married Miss Robertson, a sister-in-law of the present Bishop of Chester, to whom he had long been attached. This lady unfortunately died without issue a few months previous to his appointment to Calcutta. She was a woman of exemplary piety, and recommended her husband with her dying breath not to refuse the labours he had then in contemplation, with whatever consequences to himself they might be attended. In July 1829, Dr. Turner set sail from Portsmouth for his distant diocese. His friends had previously remarked that his state of health did not promise a very

extended career in the important station to which he had been appointed; and their apprehensions were too well verified by the event. An unremitting attention to his episcopal duties, and too frequent exposure to the dangerous climate of the East, called into activity the seeds of disorders previously contracted in England; and on the third of July 1831, this pious and universally esteemed individual expired at Calcutta on his return from a voyage to Penang, which had been recommended by his medical attendants in the vain hope of its proving efficacious to retard the progress of his malady. His death was as exemplary as his whole life had been eminently useful, and both the church of which he was so eminent a minister, and the inhabitants of the country over whose religious interests he presided, will long have occasion to lament his premature removal. It is to be hoped that this last instance of the fatal effect of duties by far too extensive for one individual to fulfil, will induce Government to consider the propriety of appointing another, or even a third Bishop to the vast peninsula of India. The extreme inconvenience of the present system (to say nothing of the sacrifice of valuable lives attendant upon it) may be shown from the fact, that during the last twelve years the diocese for one-half of the time has been without the superintendence of any Bishop whatever.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES HENRY KNOWLES, BART. G.C.B.

On the 28th of November, in the 78th year of his age, Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles, Bart. G. C. B. The venerable Admiral succeeded his father, the late Baronet, (who attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of England, and became President of the Council of the Admiralty to Catharine, Empress of Russia,) in 1777, and after passing through the subordinate stations of the service, was advanced to the rank of Post Captain, 1780, in which year he commanded the Porcupine frigate on the Mediterranean station. Towards the conclusion of the American war, Sir Charles commanded the San Miguel, of 72 guns, and was employed as senior officer of the naval force stationed at Gibraltar, to the garrison of which place he afforded the greatest assistance, by his active co-operation in repelling the attacks made by the enemy, with the view of regaining possession of that important fortress. Soon after the commencement of hostilities against the French Republic, Sir Charles commanded the Dædalus 32, in which frigate he proceeded to North America. The Dædalus returned to England the following year, and Sir Charles was shortly afterwards appointed to the Edgar 74, stationed in the North Sea. From this ship he was removed into the Goliah, and was present at the memorable victory off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, and, in common with the other Captains, received a gold medal for his services on that occasion. Sir Charles rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Feb. 14, 1799; Vice-Admiral, April 23, 1804; Admiral of the Red, July 10, 1810; and in May 1820, he was created an extra Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. By his marriage, in 1800, with Charlotte, daughter of Charles Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow, he has left Francis Charles Knowles, (the present Baronet,) and other children.

GENERAL TORRIJOS.

Don Jose-Maria Torrijos, who, with his companions, was treacherously murdered at Malaga, was descended from one of the most distinguished families of Madrid. He received his education at the College of the King's Pages; upon leaving this establishment each student has his choice of becoming a Canon or a Captain—Torrijos preferred the Army to the Chapter. This was at the period of the French invasion, when all Spanish patriots were called to take arms for the defence of the country. He continued in the army as long as the war of independence lasted. He obtained the different grades with honour to himself, until he at last attained the rank of Colonel on the field of battle. The regiment in which he served was called "Ferdinand VII." Torrijos, after the restoration in 1814, shared in the disgrace incurred by all those whose lives and exertions had rescued Ferdinand from captivity. Emulating the fame of Lacy and Porlier, who had fallen victims, and of Riego, who had succeeded, Torrijos thought of nothing but the emancipation of his native country. However, his plans were betrayed, and he was thrown into the dungeons of the inquisition at Murcia, where he languished for more than a year, when the revolution of 1820 effected his liberation. In recompense of his services, the Cortes appointed him to the rank of Field Marshal, and Chief Commandant of Navarre and the Basque provinces. He took a most active part in all the political movements during the Constitutional regime. When, upon an order from the Congress of Verona, Louis XVIII. sent 100,000 Frenchmen to extinguish the infancy of liberty in Spain, Torrijos did not despair, until the last moment, of making a successful resistance. He signed a capitulation at Carthagena, after Cadiz had opened its gates, and would at last only allow General Mina the honour of forcing him to give up his arms. He lived in exile from the year 1823 until the glorious days of July, when a glimmering of hope shot across his mind, and the chance of saving his country from

thraldom again excited all his energies. It has been insinuated that the General and his unfortunate companions were compelled to quit Gibraltar by the severe police exercised in that fortress against refugees from Spain. Nothing can be more unfounded than this statement: so far from the Constitutionalists who have perished at Malaga having been driven from Gibraltar by the harsh proceedings of the Governor of that place, they were repeatedly assured by him that they might have passports and protection from the English Government to any ports, except a Spanish one. The unfortunate party that sailed for Malaga quitted the Bay of Gibraltar without the knowledge of the Governor, and it was not till next morning that he was informed of their departure by the Spanish Consul, one of the agents employed to allure them to destruction. They had intended to have sailed for Algiers, when two Spanish officers came to them from Malaga with assurances that the troops quartered in that neighbourhood were so much dissatisfied with the government of Ferdinand, that they were ready to join the Constitutional party. A place of rendezvous was appointed, to which the emigrants were to repair, and to be then joined by the soldiers. Trusting to these assurances, Torrijos and his companions embarked in the night, and sailed to the place of their destination, on approaching which they were pursued by a Spanish garda-costa, and compelled to disembark at some distance from the place appointed. On landing, they proceeded to the farm-house where they were to be joined by the soldiers, and arrived there in safety, after having made a tour round the town. They found the place, as they suspected, uninhabited; and when they saw troops advancing towards them, they conceived it was the regiments that were to join them, and had no suspicions of the fraud practised against them till they were surrounded and made prisoners. They were immediately tried by a court-martial and condemned to be shot; but the execution of the sentence was suspended until a messenger returned from Madrid, who was sent with an account of what had happened. Ferdinand confirmed the sentence, which was carried into execution the following Sunday, at ten o'clock.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Extensive surveys have been made between Southwark and Greenwich, preparatory to the formation of a rail-road from the south side of London Bridge to the parish of St. Alphage, Greenwich, and to which is intended to be added numerous branch tramroads, with warehouses, wharfs, and premises, for the more speedy transit of goods and passengers. The tolls are to be regulated by an Act of Parliament, and a Bill to carry the measure into effect will be submitted to the Legislature in the course of the next Session.

Law Institution.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a charter of incorporation, on the petition of Mr. Adlington, Mr. Brandett, Mr. Frere, and Mr. Tooke, to this Institution, by the style of "The society of attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and others, not being barristers, practising in the courts of law and equity of the United Kingdom;" thus giving full effect to the arrangements contemplated by the handsome building and hall of the institution recently erected in Chancery-lane, and intended to comprise a complete library-hall, or professional meeting and club-house, and calculated, by the care which will be taken to discountenance all unworthy practices, to stamp that respectability on the profession collectively which has hitherto been only conceded individually.

The Royal College of Surgeons have addressed to Government a very strong remonstrance, in the shape of a memorial, on the present state of the laws respeting dissection. They particularly point out the absurdity of demanding from surgeons, as they are bound to do by charter, a correct knowledge of anatomy, while by the common law no man can possess or dissect a dead body (except it be the body of a felon, specially given for dissection) without being chargeable with a misdemeanour.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. E. Nepean, M.A. of Trinity College, to the Rectory of Heydon, in Norfolk, on the presentation of W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. of Heydon Hall.

Viscount Melbourne has appointed the Rev. H. W. Lloyd, of Magdalene College, one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Alne, has been presented by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, to the Perpetual Curacy of Cawood, in the West Riding of the County of York.

The Rev. Henry Thorpe, M.A. to the Rectory of Ashton-le-Wall, in Northamptonshire; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford.

The Rev. E. R. Mantell, Vicar of Louth, Lincolnshire, to the Living of Titney, same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Jolland.

The Rev. E. V. Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Great Yeldham, Essex,

on the presentation of Sir W. Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon House, Surrey.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect and establish a Court of Judicature, to be called "The Court of Bankruptcy;" and also to constitute and appoint the Hon. Thomas Erskine, one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, to be Chief Judge of the said Court; Albert Pell, one of his Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law; John Cross, one of his Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law, and Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster; and George Rose, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, to be the other Judges of the said Court; and also to constitute and appoint Charles Frederick Williams, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law; John Herman Merivale, Joshua Evans, John Samuel Martin Fonblanque, Robert George Cecil Fane, and Edward Holroyd, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law, to be Commissioners of the said Court.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Samuel Edwards, of Chard, in the county of Somerset, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Parmenas Pearce, of Newton Bushel, in the county of Devon, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Frederic Fowell, Esq., of Hopton, Suffolk; to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Captain Stevens to be one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

Mr. Sergeant Russel has been appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Bengal, upon the resignation of Sir C. Grey.

The King has appointed Wm. Smith, Esq. in the room of G. Jackson, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissary Judge, and H. W. Macauley, Esq. in the room of Wm. Smith, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration, to the mixed British and Foreign Commissions established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaties and Conventions between his Majesty and Foreign Powers, for the suppression of illegal Slave Trade.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. H. R. F. Wellesley (sometime attached to his Majesty's Embassies at Vienna and the Hague), to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Stutgard.

Henry Cockburn, Esq., Solicitor-General of Scotland, has been installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

The King has appointed Henry Torrens D'Aguilar, Esq., Page of Honour to his Majesty in Ordinary, vacant by the promotion of William Henry Hervey Bathurst, Esq.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Dr. Cornwallis Hewett, M.D. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Married.]—Hon. C. F. Norton, M.P. third brother of Lord Grantley, to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth.

At Brighton, the Hon. C. A. W. Pelham, M.P. eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough, to the Hon. Adelaide Maude, daughter of the Viscount Hawarden.

J. E. Parsons, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Rebecca Anne, relict of the late R. Beatty, M.D.

At Bedford, the Rev. T. Brereton, B.C.L. late Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, to Louisa Milbourn, youngest daughter of James Dyson, Esq. of Bedford.

H. Wedgwood, Esq. third son of J. Wedgwood, Esq. of Maer Hall, Staffordshire, to Frances Emma, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir J. Mackintosh, M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Wm. Otter, Principal of King's College, London, Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart. Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, to Mary Harriet, daughter of Colonel G. Langton, M.P. of Newton Park, Derbyshire.

E. Hobhouse, Esq. of the Coldstream Guards, son of the late Sir B. Hobhouse, Bart. to the Hon. Hester Charlotte Graves.

C. Thomson, Esq. Attorney-General of the Island of St. Kitt's, and eldest son of the late C. Thomson, Esq. Master in Chancery, to Maria, only daughter of N. Byrne, Esq. of Lancaster Place.

Died.]—The Right Hon. Mary O'Bryen, Countess of Orkney, Viscountess Kirkwall, and Baroness Deghmont in her own right, at her seat, Beaconsfield, Bucks, aged seventy-five.

On his passage from Madras to the Mauritius, Sir G. Ricketts.

At Dover, Sir T. Mantell, Knt. many years Agent for the Post-office Packets, and several times Mayor of that town.

In his sixty-fourth year, J. Spencer, Esq. of Wheatfield, Oxon, the eldest son of Lord C. Spencer, and cousin of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

In Bryanston Street, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Gen. C. Callander.

At Leamington, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Darnley.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, J. Ellis, Esq. late of the English Bar, and a Magistrate for Cornwall.

Aged five years, the Hon. Horatio Nelson, son of Lord Bridport.

At Windsor, Mary, widow of the late Sir W. Herschel, K.G.H. aged eighty-two.

At Teignmouth, Julia, lady of Capt. R. Harward, R.N. and daughter of Lord Exmouth.

In Greenwich Park, Capt. B. Backhouse, formerly of the Royal Welsh Fusileers, aged forty-five.

At Chislechurch, in Kent, in his fifty-eighth year, J. Martin, Esq. of Lombard-street, banker, and M.P. for the borough of Tewkesbury.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Some highly praiseworthy steps have been taken by the farmers and landlords of the village of Risely, in this county, towards effecting a permanent improvement in the condition of the labouring population of that place. Each farmer underlets a certain number of acres (in fixed proportion to the quantity he may rent or otherwise hold) at the rate per acre which he pays for the whole. Another part of the plan is a club, by which small loans are made for the payment of seed, and repayable out of the sale or produce of the crops. The scheme has hitherto been attended with the most beneficial results. While it has greatly benefited the better sort of labourers, who were the first to avail themselves of the advantages which it offered, it has occasioned vacancies for the employment of many who had hitherto been unemployed, and from their inaptness to work had been considered as the refuse of the parish. Stimulated by the comforts possessed by their neighbours, and by the conviction that industry alone was wanting to place them in the same scale of respectability and comparative prosperity, the idle, the poacher, and those who had been useless to themselves, and burthensome to the parish, are now become valuable members of society.

CUMBERLAND.

"The Carlisle Journal" gives a most afflicting account of the state of the poor in that city. It says:—"Here we have within a fraction of 2000 persons (nearly one-ninth part of the entire population of the city), the greater portion of whom, be it remembered, are in employment—dragging on a miserable existence upon a sum amounting on the average to less than 1s. each per week, that is to say, on less than 2d. a-day. This sum includes not only the earnings of the poor people themselves, but the amount of parish relief given to them. In one district there are living 624 individuals, whose average weekly income amounts to less than 10d. each! Out of this pittance they have to pay for house-rent, for coals, candles, and clothing. But what do we say? How can such things be bought with such sums? When some slight deduction is made for such things, how, in the name of God, is life to be preserved by the remainder? To describe the condition in which their dwellings were found far surpasses the powers of our pen. Want of health prevented us from personally visiting these abodes of misery; but persons engaged in the heart-rending task assure us (and we can rely upon their statements) that the appearance and condition of the people were beyond all conceptions which they had formed of the degree of suffering to which humanity may be reduced, in a civilised country, by poverty. Their wretched dwellings were, in many instances, almost entirely destitute of furniture of any kind; others were without fires; and several had not a bed, nor the semblance of a bed, to lie down upon."

DEVONSHIRE.

The Tunnel between Charmouth and Axminster has been opened. This improvement is substantially constructed with an elliptic arch, capable of allowing two stage waggons, of the largest size, to pass on it, and is rather more than seventy yards in length. By the completion of this Tunnel, the longest and steepest hill between London and Exeter will be avoided.

DURHAM.

The Cholera has terminated at Sunderland. A letter from Mr. Stephenson, Secretary of the Board of Health, says—"It is with unfeigned satisfaction I now transmit to you, by the direction of the Board, the enclosed return, and which will convey to the Central Board intelligence of the gratifying fact that these towns are now wholly free from the disease which has so long unhappily prevailed amongst us. I am directed to add, that in consequence of this most favourable change in the state of the public health, the Board have determined to discontinue their daily sittings, and to meet only twice in the week, unless any particular circumstance should arise to require their attendance more frequently." This communication bears date the 8th instant, and is officially addressed to the Council Office, Whitehall.

LANCASHIRE.

A comparative statement of rates and duties received at the Liverpool Docks for six months, ending 24th December 1830 and 1831:—

Year.	Duties on tonnage and merchandise. £ s. d.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
1831	97,196 4 6	6378	805,127
1830	94,902 16 0	6289	799,060
Increase	2,293 8 6	89	6,067

From the report of the Liverpool District Provident Society, it appears that from its commencement in 1830, the receipts, by subscription, &c. were about 1893*l.*; the disbursements in the same time were only 797*l.* During this time they relieved 3897 persons with 17,580 quarts of soup, 4320 loaves, and 257 cwt. of coals. The cost of all this relief was 186*l.* 6s. 9½d. Relief is never offered in money, nor at any time without the applicant being visited by the visitor of the district. In the same time the Provident Department has obtained from 5738 depositors 707*l.* 19s. 5½d.; amount returned, 307*l.* 1s. 11½.; premium on deposits, 9*l.* 11s. 6d.; leaving 400*l.* 17s. 6d. placed by the Society in the Savings Bank, all of which would most likely have been spent but for the Society. The amount now in the hands of the Society due to depositors is nearly 3000*l.*

NORFOLK.

At the Norfolk County Sessions, on the 6th of January, the county levy was ordered to be 5400*l.* It was stated that the whole number of commitments to Norwich Castle for the last seven years was as follows:—in 1825, 364; 1826, 514; 1827, 539; 1828, 499; 1829, 592; 1830, 521; and 1831, 669.

It is understood that Government has agreed with the Directors of the Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation to advance the required loan of 50,000*l.*

to complete the works, and it is expected that rapid progress will be made with them during the spring.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The pitmen in several parts of Northumberland and Durham are still in a very unsettled state, and the coal owners are placed in a state of dependence upon their caprice. During the month a disturbance broke out at Waldridge colliery, and the military were called out to quell it, but the pitmen, on their approach, disappeared. Lead miners have been brought to work at this colliery in the place of the refractory pitmen, and the military are now stationed in the neighbourhood to protect them. The conduct of the pitmen is severely condemned; for it appears that the price fixed upon by their own viewer, and the viewer of the coal owners, is such as to enable them, by working a reasonable number of hours per day, to earn from 20s. to 30s. per week.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Special Commission has been concluded. George Beck, George Hearson, John Armstrong, Thomas Shelton, William Kitchen, and David Thurman, were placed at the bar. These prisoners had been convicted of unlawfully destroying a mill at Beeston. Charles Berkins, Valentine Marshall, and Thomas Whittaker, who stood convicted of having maliciously set fire to the house of John Musters, Esq. were also placed at the bar. The Learned Judge intimated that the lives of Kitchen, Thurman, Marshall, and Whittaker, would be spared. His Lordship then proceeded to pass the awful sentence of Death on Beck, Hearson, Armstrong, Shelton, and Berkins.

SUSSEX.

It is painful to reflect, says "The Brighton Herald," that the terrible examples made of persons convicted of the dreadful crime of arson, appears to have little or no effect in checking the progress of incendiarism. Even while the Assizes were holding at Lewes, property to the amount of 3000*l.* was consumed only a few miles distance. The Maidstone paper adds, "that on Thursday evening a fire took place at Ulcomb, near that town, which destroyed a large barn containing 170 quarters of agricultural produce. The execution of a man named Dixon took place on the same day, and within a few miles of the spot, which shows what little dread the labourers have of capital punishment."

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway Company has taken place at Birmingham, and the meeting, acting upon the previous resolutions of the Liverpool and Birmingham Company, decided that the Companies should be consolidated under the title of "The Grand Junction Railway Company," giving an option to parties who are not disposed to continue in the consolidated Company of retiring, on receiving a dividend of the funds in hand. From the Report of the Committee, read at the meeting, we collected, that an alteration of the line, as submitted to Parliament in the last session, has been decided upon, and that the Railway to be executed by the consolidated Company will pass from Birmingham up the valley of the Tame, thence along the old line to Preston Brook, and terminating at Warrington, there uniting with the Warrington and Newton Railway, and entering the Liverpool and Manchester line about half way between the last-named places. This arrangement, independent of the vast saving which will arise in the amount of capital required, was pointed out in the report as likely to be very advantageous to the proprietary, as it will afford a road to Manchester equally good with the one to Liverpool, which a direct line to Liverpool could not have done; and as railways are projected and in execution from Manchester into Yorkshire, it is obvious it opens the projected line to the immense trade and transit of that district.

YORKSHIRE.

We are happy to find that rather an extensive system of educating the children of the poor has been for a considerable time acted upon in some of our principal manufactories. Amongst others, we learn that there are 120 boys and 70 girls receiving education as day scholars in school-rooms built for the purpose in the manufactory of Messrs. Marshall and Co., of Leeds, and that at so moderate an expense to the parents of the children as to be paid with the greatest cheerfulness. Another new school-room, attached to this establishment, is now fitting up, by which the number of scholars will be considerably increased, and their classification improved. There has also been a school for a considerable time, under excellent arrangement, in the manufactory of Messrs. Hirst, Bramley, and Co. in School Close, and in the mill of Messrs. Hindes and Derham, in Dock-street; the children employed in the manufactory are allowed stated intervals, both morning and afternoon, to receive instruction in reading, from a master engaged by the firm, who attends the whole day for that purpose. These are examples that are well worth imitating, and we should be glad to hear that the system of educating the factory children was in general operation in all the mills of the West Riding. It is alike honourable to the masters and advantageous to the scholars. It has long been a complaint, and not without foundation, that the children in manufactories had no time, except on the Sunday, to receive instruction in the first elements of learning; but by the above means, this objection will be removed, and the moral habits of the children will be improved.

SCOTLAND.

According to a statement drawn up by Dr. Cleland, the burials in Glasgow in 1831 were 6547, being no less than 1362 more than took place in 1830. The marriages have decreased 52.

The Cholera arrived at North Shields by three different routes. On the 10th of December from Sunderland, on the 21st from Hartley, and on the 27th from Newcastle. This pestilence, whose slow progress is one of its most remarkable phenomena, has now reached Haddington and Tranent in the north, and Durham to the south. We cannot impress too strongly upon the local Boards of Health the necessity of providing hospitals for the reception of Cholera patients. It affords us much satisfaction to observe the arrangements which have been made in Edinburgh for the scientific investigation of the disease.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The state of trade during the year just ended has proved much more favourable than had been generally expected. The official returns show a considerable increase both in imports and exports. The total value of exports in British manufactures and produce, in the last year, is estimated at 61,140,000*l.* while in 1830 it was estimated at 56,260,000*l.* and in 1829 at 52,797*l.* The value of goods imported in 1831 is calculated at 46,245,000*l.* while in 1830 it was 43,980,000*l.* In the exportations of foreign and colonial merchandise from this country, there has been a falling off of from 10,600,000*l.* in 1830, to 8,550,000*l.* in 1831. The principal increase in the exportations of British manufactured goods has been in cotton stuffs, the declared official value of the shipments of which, in 1831, is calculated at 35,660,000*l.* while in 1830 it was but 32,160,000*l.* and in 1829, only 29,312,000*l.* In Cotton yarn the increase in exports has been from 4,500,000*l.* in 1829, to 5,650,000*l.* in 1831. In woollen manufactures there has been a considerable increase also. In 1830 the declared official value of what was exported was 5,372,000*l.*; in 1831 it was 5,550,000*l.* A gradual decrease seems to be taking place in the export of machinery. The declared official value of machinery and mill-work exported in 1829 was 263,000*l.* and last year only 208,000*l.* In brass and copper manufactures the increase in the exports has been from 675,000*l.* in 1829, to 998,000*l.* in 1831. In linen manufactures the increase has been from 3,000,000*l.* in 1830, to 3,266,000*l.* in 1831.

As far as the latest commercial accounts from different parts of the Continent enable us to judge, the stocks of cotton-wool, in the whole of Europe, are moderate, when compared with the rate of consumption. A large portion of them are held in Liverpool. The spinners and dealers in Great Britain, with but few exceptions, hold less than their ordinary stocks. There is reason to believe, from all accounts from the United States, that the cotton crops will be less productive this year than in the last, but probably not materially different. From the Brazils, Egypt, the East and West Indies, it is assumed that the imports during this year will not vary much in amount from what they were in 1831. The extent of the consumption of Cotton, during the present year, must, of course, be greatly influenced by the degree of tranquillity and confidence which may exist in this country, and caution will most likely continue to be exercised until the great political question which now agitates the public mind is finally settled. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool, from the 25th of December to the 22nd of January, have amounted to about 74,000 bags. In the Metropolitan Market, during the four weeks embraced in the same period, about 5000 bags have been sold.

In the article of Indigo, the imports in 1831 have been smaller than for several years past. Into London, 21,700 chests and 1550 serons have been received. In the preceding year the imports were of 31,000 chests and 1000 serons; and in 1829 of 21,500 chests and 4500 serons. The deliveries for home use have been 8200 chests and 720 serons in 1831; in the preceding year they amounted to 8000 chests and 1050 serons; and in 1829 to 8550 chests and 1400 serons. The exports during the last year have been of 16,650 chests and 740 serons; in 1830 they were of 17,480 chests, 2300 serons; and in 1829, of 15,500 chests and 2300 serons; leaving the stocks at 36,050 chests and 2240 serons, against 37,500 chests and 1720 serons at the close of 1830, and 30,500 chests and 2940 serons at the close of 1829. According to advices from Calcutta of the 12th of August, this year's crop of Indigo will fall a little short of the last, which was of 118,000 maunds; but this will occasion no loss, as the previous crop was greater than the estimated consumption.

Our commercial relations abroad have, upon the whole, undergone some improvement during the year which has just ended, as may be inferred from the preceding remarks. With Germany we are precisely on the same footing as before. In Russia heavy duties have, as stated in our last report, been imposed upon British productions, but it is hereafter that we shall have to feel the effects of them. With the Mediterranean, things remain generally in the same state; but some improvement in our favour is promised by the efforts that the Turkish Sultan is making to re-organise his long-tottering empire. So soon as he can adopt a fixed and invariable system of finance, the commercial interests, both of his own subjects and of strangers, cannot fail to undergo amelioration. Turkey possesses great resources within herself; it was only through bad government that they have so long been stopped up. In our trade with the United States of America, no alteration whatever has taken place; and in those parts of the American continent, formerly the colonies of Spain, as well as in Brazil, the unsettled state of politics has continued to afford but little security to our commercial operations. Nevertheless the spirit of enterprise has not lain dormant, particularly in regard to Mexico and Brazil, for which countries large shipments have been made from hence.

From Mexico, almost every packet which has arrived in 1831, has brought specie applicable to the payment of the dividends on the loan, so long previously due. The arrears are, therefore, by this time pretty nearly settled.

The transactions which have occurred at the Stock Exchange since our last report, have chiefly been of a speculative kind. Investments were more rare than at any other corresponding period of 1831. The speculations in Consols for the Account were chiefly for the rise, so that on the 19th, the day of settlement, it proved a Bull account. The rise, however, has not exceeded 2 per cent., and from the 24th of December to the 24th of January, the fluctuations were comparatively trifling. The average price of Consols has been 82. On the 24th it rose to 82 half, five-eighths, which was the best start that it took during the period in question.

Hardly any business has been done in foreign funds, and their prices have, for the greater part, been merely nominal.

Money has been generally abundant in the City, especially since the payment of the dividends, and good bills were easily discountable at 3 per cent.

From a notice, published officially on the 10th of January, in the manner prescribed by the Act

of Parliament, for regulating the expenditure for the reduction of the National Debt, it appears that there is no longer any fund disposable for that purpose. The expenditure having exceeded the revenue for the year ended the 5th of October 1831, by the sum of 20,537*l.* 18s. 11d., the Commissioners have declared that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, as otherwise bound by the Act of Parliament, between the 5th of January and the 5th of April 1832.

Closing prices of the funds on the 24th of January :—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 82 half, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 82 five-eighths, three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 seven-eighths, 83.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 quarter.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 89 five-eighths, three-quarters.—Four per Cent. (1826) 99 half, five-eighths.—India Stock, 194 half, 195 half.—Bank Stock, 193 half, 194 half.—Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 12s. premium.—India Bonds, par to 1s. premium.—Long Annuities, 16 five-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Scrip, 1 half, 2 discount.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 44 half, 45.—Chilian Six per Cent. 16 half, 17 half.—Colombian (1824) Six per Cent. 11, 12.—Danish Three per Cent. 65 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 41.—French Five per Cent. 94 half, 95 half.—French Three per Cent. 65, 66.—Greek Five per Cent. 21, 23.—Mexican Six per Cent. 34 three-quarters, 35 quarter.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48, 49.—Russian Five per Cent. 98 quarter, three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. 13 three eighths, five-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 13, 15,—United Ditto, 4 half, 5 half.—Del Monte, 12, 13.—Brazil, 1, 2.—Bolanos, 145, 155.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM DEC. 23, 1831, TO JAN. 22, 1832.

Dec. to Jan.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9 h A.M.	0 h.	8 h. P.M.	During Night	Prevailing modification of Cloud.
Fri. 23		34.5	29.60	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	Frost	Cym. cirrostratus
Sat. 24		28.5	30.02	—	—	Clear	Foggy	Foggy	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 25	0 h. 10′ A.M.	29	.13	Var.	Var.	Foggy	—	—	—	—
Mon. 26	☾	34	.15	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	Cym. cirrostratus
Tues. 27		36	.27	—	—	—	Foggy	—	Fair	Cirrostratus
Wed. 28		38.5	—	N.E.	N.E.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Moist	—
Thur. 29		38	—	N.	—	—	—	—	Fair	— Cum-strat.
Fri. 30		35	.25	N.E.	—	—	—	Clear	Frost	—
Sat. 31		30.5	.21	Var.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Sun. 1		28.5	.16	—	E.	Foggy	Cldy.	—	—	—
Mon. 2	3 h. 12′ A.M.	35.5	29.87	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 3	●	27.5	.68	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	Cym-cirrostr.
Wed. 4		33	.62	—	—	Foggy	Cldy.	—	—	Cirrost.
Thur. 5		—	.48	E.	E.	Cldy.	—	—	Fair	—
Fri. 6		38.5	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 7		—	.10	—	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	—
Sun. 8		—	—	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Mon. 9		41.5	—	—	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	— Nimbus
Tues. 10	0 h. 50′ A.M.	49.5	.20	S.W.	S.W.	—	Rain	—	—	— —
Wed. 11	☽	44.5	.48	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Fair	— —
Thur. 12		41	.38	—	—	—	—	—	Rain	— —
Fri. 13		37.5	.50	N.E.	N.E.	Moist	Moist	Moist	Clear	—
Sat. 14		32	.90	N.W.	N.	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	Fair	—
Sun. 15		30.25	30.30	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 16	3h. 53′ P.M.	36	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 17	○	37	.32	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 18		35.5	—	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	Frost	—
Thur. 19		34.5	—	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Foggy	—	—
Fri. 20		35	30.10	S.W.	S.W.	Foggy	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 21		37	—	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Sun. 22		40	—	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 37.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.72 deg.
Lowest temperature of the past season, 23. Dense fog on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th.

BANKRUPTS

FROM DEC. 13, 1831, TO JAN. 17, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Dec. 13. J. HERBERT, Hatton-garden, builder. S. SAUNDERS, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, lodging house keeper. T. W. WARD, Bishopsgate-street, woollen-draper. C. FULLER, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and Paradise-row, Islington, merchant. W. HENFREY, Northampton, wine merchant. M. MOLINEUX, Hertford, cabinet maker. J. HOLMAN, Baalzephon-street, Long-lane, Bermondsey, millwright. J. BULL, Mitcham, Surrey, brewer. R. GLOVER, Watling-street, calico printer. J. W. ANDERSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, oil paint dealer. H. WILLIAMS, Droitwich, Worcestershire, builder. T. BENBOW, Tenbury, Worcestershire, mercer. R. CHAPMAN, Newport, Monmouthshire, painter. G. GODBEN, East-street, Havant, Southampton, chemist. J. WELLS, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. J. BENNETTS and N. ROBINS, Gunnis-lake, Calstock, Cornwall, granite merchants. R. TARLETON, Liverpool, hat manufacturer. J. GUNTON, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, confectioner.

Dec. 16. W. EARNFIELD, jun. Mark-lane, wine merchant. J. HOPKINS, Hare-street, Woolwich, grocer. J. GRAY, Blackman-street, Southwark, victualler. A. MURRAY, Mark-lane, flour factor. W. SNELL, Totnes, Devon, linen draper. T. W. SADLER, Old Bailey, oilman. W. SNOW, Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall, coach maker. G. THWAITES and S. TOPLIS, Cirencester-place, Fitzroy-square, upholsterer. W. T. WEBB, Bermondsey-street, currier. J. HIATT, Crown-court, Broad-street, and Wandsworth-road, wine merchant. C. SHEFFIELD, Commercial-terrace, Commercial-road, china dealer. J. NELSON, Rolls-buildings, Chancery-lane, livery stable keeper. J. SPRINGETT, Linton, Kent, cattle dealer. J. A. MARTIN, Earl's Colne, Essex, victualler. G. NAVIN, Bridgewater, Somerset, grocer. W. JONES, Pwllmelyn, Flintshire, lead merchant. L. ELLISON, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, flax spinner. J. N. JOHNSON, J. FOSTER, and J. WALSH, Liverpool, oilmen. J. B. HOLDSTOCK, Liverpool, commission agent. A. WRIGHT, late of Rio de la Hache, merchant. R. WRIGLEY, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn dealer. S. STOTT, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn dealer. T. CROSBEE, Birmingham, caster. T. GILLING, Stoke-lane, Somerset, paper maker. W. BISSIL, Quorndon, Leicestershire, bowl manufacturer. S. WOODHEAD, Ovenden, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer.

Dec. 20. C. E. MARTIN, New-street, Dorset-square, linen draper. W. CUTBUSH, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell, builder. J. WILLIS, Oxford-street, hotel keeper. J. JACKSON, Tottenham-court-road, oilman. J. W. FOSTER, High-street, Newington Butts, haberdasher. H. D. EGGLETON, Paradise-wharf, Chelsea, coal merchant. G. L. MASSEY, Portsea, Southampton, linen draper. W. GREGORY, Nottingham, commission agent. T. LUCOMBE, Brighton, librarian. J. SAXON and W. ROYSTON, Handforth, Cheshire, paper dealers. J. BACON, Worthing, wine merchant. J. E. ROSE, Bath, linen draper. T. WALTERS, Manchester, draper. J. HOLLINGS, Morley, Yorkshire, grocer. J. CALVIN, Worcester, hatter. T. DARWELL, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton spinner. R. PARRY, Birmingham, hop merchant. G. CLEMENTS and W. CLEMENTS, West Derby, Liverpool, brewers.

Dec. 23. J. and T. BROWN, Bromley St. Leonard's, black ash manufacturers. T. LAILEY, Cotton-street, High-street, Poplar, cheesemonger. H. PAIN, Newman-street, Oxford-street, surveyor. J. HAWKINS and G. REDDIS, Haymarket, wine merchants. A. MORTON, Richmond, wine merchant. W. and W. S. PLIMPTON, Lower Thames-street, seedsmen. A. THOMPSON, Bernard Castle, Durham, linen draper. C. CLIFF, Sheffield, hat dealer. A. W. COLLARD, Liverpool, merchant. E. CROOKES, Sheffield, lacemen. M. CANAVAN, Macclesfield, draper. J. RINDER, Leeds, butcher. J. HUNT, Preston, Lancashire, wine merchant. J. YOUNG, Wells-next-the-sea, Norfolk, surgeon. J. HARDISTY, Horsforth, Yorkshire, money scrivener. J. WILLIAMS, Saint Wollos, Monmouthshire, coal merchant. J. CHAPMAN, Wells-next-the-sea, Norfolk, merchant. C. NEGUS, Streatham, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, cordwainer.

Dec. 27. J. R. TILSTONE, Cheapside, and Bank Chambers, Lothbury, commercial agent. J. PRISEMAN, Putney, Surrey, wheelwright. D. DODGIN, Burlington-gardens, Bond-street, gold manufacturer. A. P. BROMWICH, Tottenham-court-road, baker. C. G. WYLIE, Watton-place, Blackfriars-road, cheesemonger. W. TALBOT, Birmingham, grocer. J. BAMFORD, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, wine merchant. W. EMANS, Birmingham, bookseller. W. BURGH, Dronfield, Derbyshire, victualler. J. H. PARKER, Wells next the Sea, Norfolk, ship builder. C. WALTON and J. WALTON, Texteth-park, near Liverpool, builders. W. B. HARDING, Gloucester, baker. T. WALLER, Birstal, Yorkshire, leather dealer. P. TREGENT, Postlip, Gloucestershire, paper manufacturer. W. BRADLEY, Manchester, manufacturer. S. A. BLAKE, Plymouth, ironmonger. W. HILL, York, miller. F. DAVIS, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier.

Dec. 30. T. MASON, Pinner, Middlesex, horse dealer. J. EVANS, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. R. SHERWOOD, Princes street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, builder. J. LEES, Droitwich, Worcester, salt manufacturer. J. CRAMPTON, Kirkoswald, Cumberland, paper manufacturer. T. COVENEY, Benenden, Kent, farmer. B. L. WATSON, Liverpool, flag-manufacturer. W. WINTER, Bristol, surgeon. H. GILLELAND, Liverpool, bricklayer. B. G. GRIFFITHS, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper.

Jan. 3. W. BUTT, Sheerness, Kent, linen draper. C. B. COURTNEY, Strand, Bookseller. J. CARPENTER, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, linen draper. J. CAZENOVE, Broad-street-buildings, merchant. H. CALVERLEY, Scotton, Yorkshire, tanner. M. DIXON, Hessle, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn dealer. J. EDGE, Derby, mercer. W. ELSTON, St. Andrew, Holborn, victualler. R. HUDSON, Manchester, timber merchant. J. HUDSON, Sheffield, Yorkshire, table-knife cutler. J. HALL, Cottingham, Yorkshire, tobacconist. W. HARVEY, sen., Birmingham, sword cutter. J. HINDE, Crutched friars, wine merchant. R. JENNINGS, Hampstead-road, bricklayer. H. G. MITCHELL, Bermondsey-wall, Surrey, wine merchant. W. NOBLE, Bishopsgate-street, engineer. J. PLATT, Manchester, innkeeper. R. PITT, Ibstock, Leicestershire, inkeeper. I. SHAW, Gracechurch-street, cheesemonger. E. THOMPSON and Co., Cockspur-street, linen draper. C. WOOD and Co. Abchurch lane, bill broker.

Jan. 6. J. BAYLEY, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner. D. BRETHERTON, Liverpool, spirit merchant. W. BRIGGS, Drypool, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. W. HUDSON, late of the ship Orelia, master mariner. R. JERMYN, Baldock, Hertfordshire, shopkeeper. R. JOB, Norton Falgate, jeweller. S. JONES and Co., Dorchester, linen drapers. J. LEECH, Ludgate-hill, victualler. G. LITTLEWOOD and Co., Green-arbour-court, Old Bailey, printers. J. LLOYD, Fore-street, stationer. S. MORRIS and Co., Tottenham court road, linen drapers.

Jan. 10. H. BAYLIS, Johnson's Court, printer. J. S. BIRD and Co., Bath, cabinet makers. J. P. BLACKMORE, Morrice Town, Devonshire, attorney, &c. F. CASEY, Manchester, merchant. J. COLLINS and Co., Goswell-street, horse dealers. T. G. CONINGHAM, Limehouse, baker. R. DOVE, Botwell, Middlesex, brick maker. J. MAYOR, Preston, innkeeper. E. REDMAN, Worthing, shopkeeper. J. W. SHERWOOD, Newgate-street, cheesemonger. C. TAVARE, Manchester, dyer. T. TROTTER, Liverpool, commission agent. J. WATTS, Bedford Row, agent and broker. W. WROE, Bradford, wool comber.

Jan. 13. H. DEAN, Nelson-street, Greenwich, tobacconist. T. CRESSWELL, Cross-lane, St. Mary at Hill, fish factor. L. NUTLEY, Great Newport-street, Long-acre, boot and shoe maker. G. BAILEY, Mina road, Old Kent road, carpenter. T. STEPHENS, London-road, linen draper. R. STARKE, Borough market, builder. A. BARCLAY, York, bookseller. J. HOUGHTON and J. WATTS, Soho-square, drapers. S. MUSGROVE, High-street, Shadwell, and Rotherhithe, boot and shoe manufacturer. R. RIDLEY, Brighton, hatter. J. JEFFERIES, Leeds, worsted stuff manufacturer. S. ALCOCK, Birmingham, hat manufacturer. C. SANDERSON, Rotherham, Yorkshire, iron plate manufacturer. J. INGLE, Beverley, Yorkshire, tanner. W. ALCOCK, Atherstone, Warwickshire, victualler. W. BATSON, Burringham, Lincolnshire, corn merchant. M. WATKINSON, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, innkeeper. W. COCKRILL, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, corn factor. J. BROOKS, Dallington, carpenter. J. and J. BATTIN, Aston, corn dealers. B. BURNELL, Leeds, linen draper. W. WILCOX, Walcot, Somersetshire, chair maker. T. KIRBY, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. E. JONES, Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper. J. LOFTUS, Bristol, wholesale druggist. G. and J. RIDGWAY, Manchester, lacemen.

Jan. 17. T. PARKE, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, plumber. J. CHILD, Leicester-square, jeweller. J. BUSH, Blackman-street, Southwark, victualler. M. TREACY, King-street, Cheapside, straw hat manufacturer. I. THORP, Reddish, near Manchester, calico printer. J. BRAITHWAITE, Liverpool, fruiterer. A. HELSBY, and J. CLEWORTH, Salford, Lancashire, plumbers. J. DEADMAN, Stapleton-road, Gloucester, victualler. J. WIGAN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer. B. T. CLARK, Lakenham, near Norwich, corn merchant. J. WILKS, Birmingham, linen draper. W. MINSHULL, Cholsey, Berks, cattle dealer. J. F. DEAN, Drakelow Mill Farm, Derbyshire, miller. J. LLOYD, Leeds, merchant.